Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-109
Wednesday
6 June 1990

Daily Report
Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-90-109 6 June 1990

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Inter-Arab Affairs

GCC Information Ministers Open Talks *[Riyadh Radio]* 1
Report on GCC Ministerial Committee Session *[SPA]* 1
Arabs Welcome Gorbachev Remarks on Emigration *[KUNA]* 2
Summit Warned of Israeli's Regional Strategy *[Jeddah AL-MADINAH 30 May]* 2

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Leaders To View U.S. Dialogue 'Threats' *[Algiers VOP]* 2
'Arafat Welcomes Baghdad Summit Decisions *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Jun]* 3
U.S. Letter to 'Arafat Clarifies U.N. Veto *[Tunis Radio]* 3
Muhammad 'Abbas Discusses Boat Operation *[London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 3 Jun]* 3
Palestinian Notables on Attack, Hunger Strike *[Jerusalem Radio]* 5
Envoy Condemns Amman Bombing, Israeli 'Hostility' *[London AL-MAJALLAH 5 Jun]* 6
'Arafat Adviser: Israel Plans To Attack Jordan *[KUNA]* 6
VOP Praises Gorbachev's Remarks on Emigration *[Baghdad VOP]* 7
Faruq Qaddumi: Settlement Will Lead to War *[Jeddah AL-MADINAH 30 May]* 7
PLO Conveys Veto Protest Memo to U.S. Envoy *[Sanaa VOP]* 8
Qaddumi: PLO Support for Intifadah To Continue *[KUNA]* 8

ARAB AFRICA

Algeria

Further Electioneering Banned Before 12 June Poll *[Algiers TV]* 9

Egypt

Al-Qadhdhafi on Coordinated U.S-Israeli 'Strike' *[Voice of the Mountain]* 9
Mubarak Relays 'Israeli Pledges' to Arab Leaders *[AL-WAFD 1 Jun]* 9
Qatari Heir Apparent Arrives on Official Visit *[MENA]* 9
Received by Mubarak *[MENA]* 9
Holds Talks, Signs Agreements *[MENA]* 9
Talks With Mubarak *[Cairo Radio]* 10
Meets With Defense Minister *[MENA]* 10
Discusses Cooperation *[MENA]* 10
PRC Defense Minister Arrives With Delegation *[MENA]* 11
Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo 3 Jun *[MENA]* 11

Libya

Libya Promises Air Defense Network to Jordan *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 4 Jun]* 11
Vietnam's Vo Chi Cong Ends Visit 4 June *[JANA]* 11

Sudan

U.S. Proposal on Foreign Troops in South Rejected *[SUNA]* 11
Government Reportedly Forms New Security Unit *[Radio SPLA]* 12
Garang Reportedly Asks Israel To Provide Training *[SUNA]* 12

Tunisia

DCR Central Committee Issues Statement 21 May *[Tunis Radio]* 12

Western Sahara

Sahrawi Officials To Hold Talks in Geneva *[APS]* 13
To Confer on Referendum *[APS]* 13
Meeting Begins After Postponement *[Algiers TV]* 14
Ex-Polisario Members on Tindouf Camps Situation *[MAP]* 14

ARABIAN PENINSULA

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on GCC Talks *[KUNA]* 16

Oman

French Foreign Trade Minister Returns Home *[WAKH]* 16
Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives in Muscat *[WAKH]* 16
Leaves After Two-Day Visit *[Muscat Radio]* 16

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom Remains Commited to OPEC Quota *[SPA]* 17
Paper Denounces U.S. Veto on UN Mission *['UKAZ 2 Jun]* 17
UK's Douglas Hurd Holds News Conference *[SPA]* 17
Leaves Jeddah 3 June *[SPA]* 19

United Arab Emirates

Paper on U.S. 'Blackmail Campaign' Against Arabs *[WAKH]* 19

IRAQ

Aggression Retaliation 'Collective Arab Decision' *[INA]* 20
Radio on Summit Absence of 'Certain Arab Country' *[Voice of the National Alliance]* 20
Paper Denounces U.S. Veto, 'Bias' Toward Israel *[INA]* 21
Saddam Chairs Meeting on Draft Constitution *[INA]* 21
Summit Results Reviewed for Council of Ministers *[INA]* 21

ISRAEL

Member of Sea Infiltration Group Interviewed *[Jerusalem International]* 22
Yisra'el To Vote Against Shamir Government *[Jerusalem Radio]* 23
Army: Raid Had Military, Not Civilian, Targets *[Jerusalem Radio]* 23
Editorial Calls for Perspective on Infiltration *[HA'ARETZ 31 May]* 23
Arab Committee Condemns 'All Acts of Terror' *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
Navy Accelerates Purchase of Super Dvora Boats *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
Arens Hopes U.S. Will Cease PLO Dialogue *[Jerusalem Radio]* 24
Ambassador Asks UK To Halt PLO Dialogue *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Jun]* 25
Editorial: U.S. Veto 'Deception, Foot-Dragging' *[AL-FAJR 2 Jun]* 25
Soviet Official: 'New Law' for Jewish Emigration *[Jerusalem Radio]* 26
Gorbachev Offers U.S.-USSR-Israeli Airplane *[MA'ARIV 5 Jun]* 26
Shamir Immigration Stance Not in 'Spirit of Times' *[DAVAR 5 Jun]* 26
Shamir Urged To Respond Directly to Gorbachev *[MA'ARIV 5 Jun]* 27
Editorial Contrasts U.S., Soviet Mideast Stands *[AL-NAHAR 3 Jun]* 27
Soviet Paper Interviews Secretary of Mapam *[Moscow IZVESTIYA 25 May]* 28

Policy 'Eased' on West Bank Family Reunifications *[Jerusalem Radio]* 28
Collective Bans on Travel to Jordan Lifted *[THE JERUSALEM POST 5 Jun]* 29
Thai Attache on 'Negative Attitude' to Imports *[Jerusalem Radio]* 29
Ministry of Finance: Government Revenues Down *[THE JERUSALEM POST 5 Jun]* 29

JORDAN

Husayn To Visit Libya in 'Nearest Possible Time' *[Amman Radio]* 30
Prince Hasan Message to Arab-Soviet Meeting *[JORDAN TIMES 6 Jun]* 30
Husayn: U.S. Veto Difficult To Understand *[Amman Radio]* 31
Halting PLO Dialogue 'Undermines' U.S. Policy *[AL-DUSTUR]* 31

LEBANON

'Fundamentalists' Attack Two Positions in South *[VOL]* 32
Hizballah Attacks Israeli Intelligence Officers *[VOM]* 32
Hizballah Radio Comments *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 32
Hizballah Radio Commentary on U.S. Position *[Voice of the Oppressed]* 32
Phalangist Statement on Sa'adah Government Return *[VOL]* 33
Leaders Depart for Cairo; Sasin Acting Premier *[Beirut Radio]* 33

SYRIA

Klibi Arrives To Discuss Baghdad Summit *[Damascus TV]* 34
Qatari Heir Apparent Arrives on Official Visit 34
Received by Khaddam *[Damascus Radio]* 34
Received by Al-Asad *[Damascus Radio]* 34
Conveys Amir's Greeting *[Damascus Radio]* 34
Meets With Khaddam *[Damascus TV]* 34
Received by Defense Minister *[Damascus Radio]* 35
Israel Policy 'Rejection' of World Community *[SANA]* 35
Paper Warns of 'Major Explosion' Over Settlements *[SANA]* 35
Washington, Moscow Must Join Against Settlement *[Damascus Radio]* 35
Press Criticizes U.S. Security Council Veto *[Damascus Radio]* 36
Writer Warns Against 'Futile Outside Solutions' *[SYRIA TIMES 28 May]* 37

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan

Loya Jirga Issues Resolution 5 June *[BAKHTAR]* 38
Sends Message to Opposition Commanders *[BAKHTAR]* 39
Sends Message to Refugees *[BAKHTAR]* 40
Officers Involved in March Coup Said Arrested *[Islamabad THE MUSLIM 5 Jun]* 40
Government Offensive in Paghman Said Failing *[AFP]* 41
Rebels Reportedly Kill 26 Kabul Troops in Ghowr *[Islamabad Radio]* 41
Extremists 'Cleared,' Ammunition Destroyed 1 June *[BAKHTAR]* 41

India

Spokesman: Border Troop Withdrawal Under Way *[Delhi Radio]* 41
Singh on Efforts To Form 'National Government' *[Delhi Radio]* 41
Says 'Clear Signals' Sent to Pakistan *[Delhi Radio]* 42
Kashmir Governor on Security Steps; Arms Seized *[Delhi Radio]* 42
Sikh Leaders Arrested in Punjab Police Crackdown *[AFP]* 42
Golden Temple Function Blocked *[Delhi Radio]* 43
Time Bomb Explodes, Injures 3 in Assam 5 Jun *[Delhi Radio]* 43
Bomb Blast Injures 13 in Punjab 6 Jun *[Delhi Radio]* 43

Iran

President on Conditions for Talks With Iraq *[IRNA]* 43
Khamene'i Speaks to People of Khorasan *[Tehran Radio]* 44
Algeria Warns Against Aid to Fundamentalists *[Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio]* 47
Fadlallah Endorses Khomeyni Rushdie Decree *[Tehran Radio]* 47
Reportage on Khomeyni Death Anniversary 47
Yazdi Speaks to Mourners *[Tehran Radio]* 47
Resistance Leader Comments *[INA]* 48
Khamene'i: Follow Imam's Path *[IRNA]* 49
Tehran TV Commemorates Occasion 49
Lebanese, Soviet Muslims Mark Event *[IRNA]* 49
Kuwaiti Shiites Deported From UK Granted Asylum *[IRNA]* 50
Yazdi Urges Speedy, Accurate Justice *[IRNA]* 50
*Habibi on Dealing with 'Economic Terrorists' *[KEYHAN 24 Apr]* 51
Regime Reportedly Hangs 17 Kurds *[Radio of the Iranian Toilers]* 52
New Publication Targets 'Militant' Muslims *[AFP]* 52
Karrubi Urges Meeting People's Needs *[IRNA]* 52
Armed Smugglers, Mercenaries Killed in Zahedan *[Tehran TV]* 52

Nepal

Premier Asks PRC To Defer Supply of Arms *[Delhi Radio]* 52
National Democrats Hoist Flag, Declare Opposition *[AFP]* 53

Pakistan

Reportage on Indian 'Confidence-Building' Proposals 53
Bhutto, Khan Review 'Communications' *[Islamabad Radio]* 53
Foreign Office Spokesman Comments *[Islamabad Radio]* 53
Offer To Receive 'Serious Consideration' *[BBC]* 54
Committee Reviews Indian Proposals, Sindh Problem *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
Observers Say Indian Pullout 'Merely Propaganda' *[Islamabad Radio]* 54
Pressure To Oust Bhutto Said To Be Increasing *[Delhi TV]* 54
Parties Propose New Azad Kashmir President *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Further Reportage on Sindh Security Situation 55
Army Chief: Troops To Use 'Iron Hand' *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Minister Denies Muhajirs Target *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
MQM Refuses Meeting Invitation *[Islamabad Radio]* 55
Over 500 Reported Killed in Tribal Belt Fighting *[Kabul Radio]* 56
Gunmen Attack Factory Bus, Kill 13, Wound 6 *[Islamabad Radio]* 56
U.S. Veto to UN Mideast Resolution Criticized *[THE MUSLIM 3 Jun]* 56

Inter-Arab Affairs

GCC Information Ministers Open Talks

LD0606105790 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The information ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] States opened their meeting before noon today at the GCC General Secretariat Headquarters in Riyadh.

Report on GCC Ministerial Committee Session

LD0406225990 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 4 Jun (SPA)—Their highnesses and excellencies the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] member states ended in the city of al-Ta'if tonight with the proceedings of the 35th session of the GCC Ministerial Council.

His Excellency GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah read at the beginning of the final session the following press statement:

The ministerial council held its 35th session in the city of al-Ta'if, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 4 June 1990, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Yusuf Bin-al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and chairman of the current session, in the presence of all its members.

In accordance with the directives of their majesties and their highnesses, the leaders of the council's member states, and inspired by the principles embodied by the Supreme Council's resolutions, the ministerial council recalled the important resolutions issued by the Arab extraordinary summit conference in Baghdad and the final communique on 30 May 1990.

The ministerial council studied the positive results achieved by the council and praised the constructive and fraternal spirit that characterized the conference and the clear determination to eliminate the causes of division and to achieve Arab solidarity, which is the basis for Arab joint action and a source of Arab power, in order to deal with the regional and international challenges. In this respect the council expressed its good wishes to the establishment of the Yemeni Republic which realized for the Yemeni people their desire for unity.

It affirmed its support for this unity, expressing the hope that this step will contribute to the realization of the aspirations of the fraternal Yemeni people in progress and prosperity and in a way to achieve security and stability in the region.

The council reviewed also the situation in the Gulf region and the development of contacts which aim at the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 598. The council lauds the initiative of President Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, which is manifested in the dispatch of direct messages to the Iranian president. The council is of the view that the Iranian response helps to make possible a positive atmosphere for direct negotiations to start between the two sides for dealing with the problems and for implementing the principles of UN Security Council Resolution No. 598. In light of this, the council renews its support for the UN secretary general's efforts.

The council reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the development of the intifadah in the light of the resolutions of the extraordinary summit. Guided by the lines laid down by their majesties and highnesses and embodied in the resolutions of the supreme council at its previous session, the council expressed its condemnation of the inhumane Zionist policy which aims at the liquidation of the Palestinian people's rights to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state, and the use of means of violence and persecution in confronting the resolve of these people to exercise their legitimate right to remove all traces of occupation, and to throw off the shackles, and to establish their independent state. The council renews its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people until the latter reach a solution which meets their aspirations and is congruent with their determination and realizes their will. The council expresses its profound regret that the United States resorted to the use of the veto to prevent the UN Security Council from sending a fact-finding mission and to provide the necessary protection for the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The Council reviewed the situation in Lebanon and reaffirmed the resolution issued by the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad. The Council expressed its profound regret for the bloody incidents in Lebanon and expressed its sympathy with the suffering of the Lebanese people. It appealed to the people of Lebanon to exercise self-restraint, to end the fighting, to halt the acts of violence, and to avoid anything that may obstruct the march of salvation, detente, and peace by supporting legitimacy in order to end this tragedy and the restoration of security and stability in fraternal Lebanon. The council reaffirmed its continued support for the legitimate Lebanese government and the fact that the Al Ta'if accord is the appropriate framework for the preservation of the interests of all Lebanese without exception, and that it constitutes the way to take Lebanon out of the vortex of violence and to the realization of security and stability. The council praised the efforts of the Supreme Arab Tripartite Committee and appealed to it to continue to make more efforts until it achieves its aims—for Lebanon to regain its unity and independence and the establishment of the authority of the Lebanese state and its sovereignty over all Lebanese territories.

The council was acquainted with the development of negotiations between the member states of the council and the European Community and with the recommendations of the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee. In light of the joint meeting with the council held with the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee on 3 June 1990, and proceeding from the

resolution of the supreme council to authorize the ministerial council to follow up the negotiations, the council has decided to begin official negotiations with the European Community and to authorize the secretary general and the negotiating team to take the necessary steps to ensure this end.

The council decided to hold another meeting with the Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee on 2 September 1990 to follow up the subject of negotiations.

The council was also acquainted with the agendas of the various ministerial committees and has made the necessary decision in this regard. [dated] al-Ta'if, 4 June 1990

Arabs Welcome Gorbachev Remarks on Emigration

LD0406192290 Kuwait KUNA in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tunis, June 4 (KUNA)—The Arab League has welcomed the Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev statements that Moscow would reconsider its position toward allowing the Soviet Jewish emigration to the occupied Arab lands if Israel would not provide guarantees not to let them settle in the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement issued here today by the General Secretariat of the Arab League, the Arab organization expressed satisfaction over Gorbachev's statements to the U.S. Congress on the necessity for holding an international peace conference on the Middle East and halting of settling Soviet [word indistinct] the occupied Arab land.

It indicated that the Soviet stand was in harmony with the international conventions, particularly the Geneva agreement of 1949.

Summit Warned of Israeli's Regional Strategy

PM0506144590 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 30 May 90 pp 1, 5

[By Muhammad 'Ali al-Qulaybi]

[Excerpts] In a report referred to the Arab summit being held in Baghdad the Arab League General Secretariat emphasized that there are numerous threats facing pan-Arab security at present. And the threats included in the report, some of whose content AL-MADINAH is publishing exclusively, is the Israeli penetration into the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea.

The report emphasizes that current Israeli-Ethiopian cooperation is very strong and covers all fields, especially the military, political, and economic fields. With regard to the military field the report affirms that, according to information available to the Arab League, Israel is planning to set up a large-scale strategic alliance with Ethiopia and Kenya against the Arab world.

The report points out that the Zionist entity has recently intensified its military aid to Ethiopia as well as the exchange of visits between Israeli and Ethiopian military officials and the exchange of information. [passage omitted]

The Ethiopian Navy commander visited Israel recently to seek military aid, such as naval vessels, with a view to recapturing the port of Mits'iwa, liberated by Eritrean fighters in January.

In the political field, Israel is putting pressure on the United States, directly or via the Zionist lobby, to change its position toward Ethiopia and strengthen relations with it. The Zionist entity is trying to persuade the West that the changes which have occurred in Ethiopia are sufficient to strengthen relations with it. World Zionism is also exerting pressure on international funds, especially the IMF and the World Bank, to provide easy-term loans to Ethiopia.

Furthermore, Israel is working hard to create a new bloc with Kenya and Ethiopia against the Arab world. In the economic field Israeli experts are conducting studies on the Nile tributaries emanating from Ethiopia, especially from Lake Tana, the main source of the Nile, which is Egypt's and Sudan's lifeline.

The sources emphasized that the Zionist entity is trying to exploit Addis Ababa's role as an OAU venue in order to pass its schemes against the Arab nation.

It is also trying to exploit Ethiopia's strategic position to threaten the security of the Arab states located on the Red Sea. In this context, the Zionist enemy is planning to hit Sudan by backing the Garang movement's rebels. [passage omitted]

The Arab League General Secretariat's report to the Baghdad summit accentuated the aims of the Israeli penetration in Ethiopia and its danger to pan-Arab security. The report urged the need to draw up a unified Arab strategy to confront that threat.

Palestinian Affairs

PLO Leaders To View U.S. Dialogue 'Threats'

LD0506174690 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1202 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] An authorized Palestinian source said that the PLO Executive Committee will hold an extraordinary meeting today in Baghdad under the chairmanship of brother president and leader Yasir 'Arafat, head of the state of Palestine, to discuss the American threats to sever the dialogue with the PLO. The meeting will also discuss the new American stance toward the peace process in the Middle East after the U.S. veto last Thursday of the draft UN Security Council resolution to send a fact-finding commission to the occupied territories.

The Palestinian source added: The Executive Committee will also discuss the results of the Baghdad emergency Arab summit and its reflections on the Palestinian cause and the situation in the occupied territories in the light

of the Israeli escalation and the results of the U.S.-Soviet Camp David summit concerning the Middle East.

On the other hand, the Palestinian source said that Palestinian-Soviet meetings will be held soon at various levels to discuss an international peace conference on the Middle East and the preparations for this conference which were started by the Soviet Union at the international level.

'Arafat Welcomes Baghdad Summit Decisions

PM0506143790 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Layla Dib report on interview with "Palestinian president" Yasir 'Arafat; place, date not given]

[Text] Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat has described the extraordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad as the summit of transformations vis-a-vis the Arab nation.

The Palestinian president told AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: I am proud to say that the summit was the summit of transformations in the Arab nation at the masses' level, the Arab states' official level, and with regard to the Palestinian issue and the challenges facing the Arab nation, especially the Jewish emigration question.

He added: The summit was also a turning point with regard to the question of confronting the threats launched against Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq.

Asked whether the Baghdad summit determined a mechanism for implementing its resolutions, he said: There are several mechanisms. For example, a work team has been formed comprising the Arab League secretary general, his assistants, and representatives from the PLO. And it has been decided that the nine-member committee on the intifadah, which comprises Arab foreign ministers, should continue its work. It has also been decided that the committee on the Palestinian issue should continue its work with regard to political moves. It is headed by King Hassan II of Morocco and will move on the political level with regard to the Jewish emigration to Palestine.

He added: Among the most important developments is the fact that the Arab leaders spoke for the first time about the Arab League charter, the joint Arab defense council, and Arab economic cooperation, which had all been inoperative.

He believes that all these things explain the nature of the conference and the resolutions adopted at it as well as the nature of the discussions, which were characterized by frankness, brotherliness, and clarity.

And it was decided that the Arab finance, economy, and foreign ministers should meet within two months of the conference to discuss these things and take the decisions appropriate for Arab economic action.

On the Arab-European meeting to be held in Ireland on 7 June, the Palestinian president said that he would view this subject from the strategic point of view, because the Mediterranean is a lake: the Arab nation exists on its southern part whereas Europe exists on its northern part. The Arabs and Europe have exchanged civilizations down the ages: Civilization here once and there once; excellence here once and there once; knowledge here once and there once. So the relationship is not superficial. It is political geography, from which we cannot disengage. We are directly affected by what happens in Europe, and Europe is affected by what happens in the Middle East.

'Arafat pointed out that the Arabs expect from that meeting a courageous European stand with regard to Israel's crimes, protection for the Palestinian people, Arab-European cooperation matching international developments, and detente. And the Arabs should not be denied these developments and changes, or technology.

On the present U.S. position on the Palestinian issue, he said: Regrettably it is still at a standstill, and they will regard the recent fedayeen operation as an excuse for their attitudes at the United Nations.

He added: The U.S.-Palestinian dialogue too is at a standstill. President George Bush says that the occupation must be ended, and Mr. James Baker says that Israel must forget its expansionist dream; but, regrettably, the "gang of five" in the U.S. Administration do and implement something else.

U.S. Letter to 'Arafat Clarifies U.N. Veto

LD0506172290 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, has reported that Mr. Hakam Bal'awi, the Palestinian ambassador to Tunisia, met this afternoon at the PLO headquarters (in Tunis) with U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau, Jr. After the meeting, Mr. Hakam Bal'awi declared that he had received a formal letter from the U.S. Administration addressed to the Palestinian president, Yasir 'Arafat, and the members of the PLO Executive Committee. He added that the message was a clarification of the U.S. stand regarding the use of the veto at the UN Security Council.

Muhammad 'Abbas Discusses Boat Operation

PM0506103090 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Jun 90 p 6

[Telephone interview with Palestine Liberation Front leader Muhammad 'Abbas, also identified by his nom de guerre, Abu al-'Abbas, by Zaki Shihab "in arrangement with his headquarters in Baghdad, which preferred the interview to be by telephone, without giving the place or area he was speaking from, for security reasons"; date not given]

[Text] [Shihab] Does the recent military operation carried out by your military units mean a change in the PLO strategy and the peace initiative approved by the Palestine National Council [PNC] with your participation two years ago?

['Abbas] First of all, we in the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] are an integral part of the PLO and we see no contradiction between the PLO and the PLF in the reaction to the Zionist crimes committed against our people in all walks of life.

The Palestinian peace initiative does not mean surrender to the daily killing of our people, and it should not mean that the Palestinian people have lost their ability to retaliate.

The past days and years have proved that the Zionist enemy and, behind it, the United States still ignore the Palestinian peace initiative, despite the massacres committed in the occupied territory.

As is known, the PLO has not dropped the military option, nor has it canceled the provision related to attacks on Israeli military targets that are killing our people every day. Armed struggle is a legitimate right ratified by the UN charter in the interest of people. Its importance increases with the arrival of tens, even hundreds, of thousands of new invaders, namely, the Soviet and other immigrants flooding into Palestine.

[Shihab] Some U.S. reports and statements speak of calls for your expulsion from the PLO. Has there been any such talk within the PLO? What is the Palestinian president's position on this as conveyed to you?

['Abbas] Actually, I have read Palestinian president Yasir 'Arafat's answer, and I consider it in harmony with his position as commander and leader of the Palestinian people and their blessed revolution.

I would like to ask, why are the Western media showing interest in a military operation carried out by our units against military centers and forces which kill our people, without talking about the massacres committed daily in the same way? Why do they stamp the terrorist label on our operations but not on the flagrant daily killing of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians?

This ideal military operation has forced the Zionist enemy to recall 10,000 soldiers from the Gaza Strip to be deployed along the beaches to face our men north of Ashqelon. In other words, this military action is to ease the pressure on our people inside [the occupied territory].

My place in the PLO is not for the United States to decide. It is up to my brothers in the PNC, which represents all sectors of our people inside and outside the occupied territory.

We will not allow U.S. interference in the internal affairs of others. That would be a violation of the democracy and freedom of expression which they keep boasting about.

Here I would like to point out that after this operation I received hundreds of cables encouraging and supporting that kind of operation, and the unified command of the intifadah has expressed pride in that heroic operation, against which the enemy mobilized considerable capabilities, doubtless at a high financial cost.

If you really want to know the Palestinian reaction, then I invite you to visit any of our people's concentration points in the camps of Lebanon, Syria, or Jordan to see the joy on their faces and their encouragement of military action, which should not be separated from the political initiative made by the PLO.

[Shihab] The timing of the operation has noticeably coincided with the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit conference in Baghdad. Was there any particular message you intended for the Arab leaders through that special military action?

['Abbas] That military operation was actually a retaliation for the Rishon Leziyyon massacre near Tel Aviv which resulted in 1,250 casualties in the area of the incident and in the confrontation which followed it in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, and even in the territories occupied since 1948.

The operation was not a message addressed to the Arab leaders. It was a message to the leaders of the Zionist enemy to let them know that we have a long arm and that there will be appropriate retaliation at the right time for their terrorism against our people.

Anyway, after reading the summit's final statement, I felt satisfied with the summit resolutions and recommendations, which I see as a new sign of national and pan-Arab renaissance which is beginning to take shape in the Arab arena.

The operation carried our by our heroes would have taken place regardless of whether or not a summit conference was held.

[Shihab] Several similar Palestinian seaborne operations have been carried out over the past few years, resulting in the capture or martyrdom of unit members. What has this latest operation achieved, and what type of boats were used to reach the shore undetected?

['Abbas] This operation achieved many things with regard to the method of execution, timing, and results. At the level of Israeli reaction, the operation was carried out as the Israeli tourist season was at its height, and Israeli circles are now talking about the effects and repercussions for the Israeli tourist industry. Despite the Israeli silence about the results of the operation, Israeli statements have been mutually contradictory.

In the Israeli Knesset deputies are calling for a commission of inquiry to investigate failures in the cooperation between the Israeli Army and police. Voices have been raised saying that the iron fence of the Israeli state has been breached and that the operation of the Israeli Navy and its organs must be reviewed. There was something else that we wanted to emphasize, namely, that our

people inside do not stand alone and that we will not deny them our sacrifices, whatever the cost.

Furthermore, the enemy has not disclosed the Israeli losses resulting from the operation, but the silence about the results will not last long. The targets of the operation were the tourist resort of senior officers north of Ashqelon and the coast guard camps north of Herzliyya.

Israeli eyewitness statements were conclusive. They said that our boats opened heavy fire and did not attack a civilian resort near the military club, and they spoke about our clashes with military forces.

Our men acted skillfully, wisely, bravely, and professionally. Our small boats foiled their boats, which were equipped with the most sophisticated scientific and technological equipment. That will force the Israeli Government to reconsider its Navy's armament.

The Israeli confusion was clear from the way they talked about the operation. The Ashqelon chief of police demonstrated this when he said that he was informed about the attacking boats by civilians by telephone. This means that our men reached the shore safely, undetected by the Israeli Navy.

[Shihab] What were the enemy losses, according to reports available to you?

['Abbas] Clearly there is no comparison between the enemy's material and moral losses and ours. The day will come when the enemy will have to reveal his losses.

Eyewitnesses said that a real war broke out. Regarding our losses, Palestinian and Arab blood becomes cheap when it is given to support our people involved in the uprising in the occupied territory and to deter enemy provocations and aggressions against them.

[Shihab] According to some Israeli reports, the sea landing operation was launched from Libyan territory and even with supplies and assistance from the Libyan Navy. How true are these reports?

['Abbas] The Israeli enemy is trying to create new illusions, because it has been disgraced as a result of Palestinian military creative capabilities.

There is a campaign against Iraq and Libya because of Iraq's scientific and technological capabilities and because of Libya's pan-Arab views. Since Iraq has no sea outlet to the Mediterranean, they insist on accusing the Jamahiriyah.

I emphasize that the Palestinian military operation was not launched from Libya. It was launched from our Palestinian sea, and if they have highly advanced satellites and technology then let them find out how. Why could they not discover our boats before they reached their beaches?

[Shihab] With the Achille Lauro affair a thing of the past, recent U.S. statements give the impression that they want your head again. Do you have the slightest doubt that they are after you?

['Abbas] That others want my head or my life is nothing new to me. I really do not consider myself a fugitive or threatened. They are the fugitives and they are the ones who are threatened.

If the United States wants to join Israel in the battlefield against our people, then it is welcome to do so. We have gone to our land on our own. If the United States is Israel's protector, then let it declare it clearly.

[Shihab] The Palestinian intifadah has, over the past two years or more, gained vast public support for the Arab cause. Do you believe that the military operations you carry out have a negative effect on the image of Palestinian action?

['Abbas] Friendly international public opinion remains friendly, and hostile public opinion remains hostile.

The intifadah gained appreciative positive public opinion through our people's steadfastness. I believe that the intifadah alone is not enough to make our voice heard. It must be backed by struggle. Furthermore, I do not believe that the world public has offered our people and the thousands of wounded and detained people anything other than sweet talk. We are facing an enemy who is killing our people and we should not be lenient with that enemy.

[Shihab] Let us go into some details. What type of boats were used in the raid?

['Abbas] They were different from the boats used in the past and could be described as fiberglass pleasure boats modified and armed through purely Palestinian efforts. Some technical modifications were introduced to turn them into combat boats with a speed of 35 knots, as acknowledged by the Israeli chief of staff.

[Shihab] What tyes of weapons were mounted on the boats?

['Abbas] They were double-barreled 23-mm guns, rocket launchers, and 14.5-mm machineguns.

[Shihab] What about the crew?

['Abbas] There were 18 of them, 15 Palestinians and three Syrians. The supply boat returned to base the night before last with two fighters on board. The Israeli reports about the numbers were untrue.

Palestinian Notables on Attack, Hunger Strike

TA3105113490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] In East Jerusalem, Palestinian nationalist leaders are continuing their hunger strike. Reacting to yesterday's terror attack, Faysal al-Husayni said if he was the one

making the decisions, he would not have ordered the attack. Mark Weiss spoke with hunger strikers this morning:

[Begin recording] [Weiss] Palestinian nationalist leaders, now on the 12th day of the hunger strike at the Red Cross offices in East Jerusalem, continued to receive visiting delegations of sympathizers this morning. Four of the hunger strikers have already been hospitalized. [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 31 May in a related report by Joel Greenberg on page 10 adds that the four hospitalized hunger strikers "subsequently stopped their fast. Among them was Radwan Abu-'Ayyash, head of the Arab Journalists Association."]

Dr. Sari Nusaybah from Bi'r Zayt University said the protest action will end when the UN Security Council winds up its deliberations on the territories. The hunger strikers welcomed the proposal by Arab UN delegates to send a three-member UN team to the territories.

On yesterday's terror attack, Faysal al-Husayni said that if he was the one making the decisions, he would not have ordered yesterday's attack, but he stopped short of an outright condemnation.

[Al-Husayni] I would like to have more information about this attack, what position that they were going to, but I can tell you only one thing: If I was the one who is taking decisions, I will not have sent such an operation.

[Weiss] Dr. Sari Nusaybah said he hoped yesterday's attack does not signal a new phase of stepped up terrorism from the PLO.

[Nusaybah] The new phase is one that we have been trying our utmost to prevent from happening. I hope it is not true this is the case, that the PLO has ended that particular decision of it.

[Weiss] On the Baghdad summit, Dr. Nusaybah said it was still early to assess the outcome. Faysal al-Husayni said he was not surprised or pleased by the lack of unity displayed by the Arab leaders. [end recording]

Envoy Condemns Amman Bombing, Israeli 'Hostility'

PM0506150390 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5 Jun 90 p 20

[Interview with al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, Fatah Central Committee member and "Palestine's ambassador to Jordan," by 'Abd-al-Latif al-Minawi in Amman; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Minawi] Do you believe that the Amman incident which resulted in nine French people being wounded 24 hours after the "bloody Sunday" incident in occupied Palestine was merely a reaction?

['Abd-al-Rahim] We see the incident as unjustifiable and incomprehensible. If we try to link it to what happened in the occupied territories, we will not find any kind of link at all. But if it was planned, then it is rejected and condemned. This is because it was aimed against the security of a fraternal Arab country which is in the front line and exposed to the Israeli schemes—as Israel's leaders do not deny. Jordan is in the forefront of Israel's expansionist ambitions. So any action undermining Jordan's security conflicts with our people's intifadah in the occupied territories and is rejected by the Jordanian people and the PLO.

[Al-Minawi] Do you have any information about what circles could be behind the perpetration of that incident?

['Abd-al-Rahim] We do not interfere in Jordan's internal affairs. But, according to what has been announced, the criminal is a driver who had no previous convictions. [passage omitted]

[Al-Minawi] Israel affirmed to Egypt recently that it would not start any military action against any Arab state. Who would start one, in your view?

['Abd-al-Rahim] Israel's strategy has always been based on moving the battlefield outside and resolving its internal crisis by exporting it. Under that strategy Israel does not allow any Arab state to possess a deterrent weapon. Nor does it permit the existence of a genuine balance in the region. Therefore I firmly believe that Israel is the party thinking about carrying out an aggression designed to deal a military blow and launch a lightning war. But I confidently emphasize that the age of lightning wars is over.

[Al-Minawi] Some Western embassies have issued instructions to their subjects in Jordan about the security procedures to be followed in the event of a military action. How would you explain this position?

['Abd-al-Rahim] When some embassies were asked about that, they said it was a routine measure. But the atmosphere of war created by Israel and the threat to hit Iraq made some embassies in the Arab states distribute such instructions, not only in Jordan but in other Arab states. [passage omitted]

'Arafat Adviser: Israel Plans To Attack Jordan

LD0506102190 Kuwait KUNA in English 0817 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA)—Israel is planning to invade east of Jordan to take off itself the heat of the Palestinian intifada and dissipate international pressures on the Jewish state to recognize the Palestinians' rights, according to a senior Palestinian official. Hani al-Hassan, political adviser of Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat, made the warning against the Israeli potential invasion of Jordan in a serialized interview, the first part of which was published Tuesday in Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS.

Al-Hassan said the invasion of eastern Jordan would be aimed mainly at diverting future Arab-Israeli negotiations from Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza to pullout from the East Bank of the Jordan River. The invasion would also target the occupation of the area between Kark and Amman, a sparsely populated area

where Israel hopes to drive Palestinians of the West Bank for final settlement, Al-Hassan said. 'Arafat's adviser added that the same area could be used by Israel to check the advance of the Iraqi Army in case Baghdad threw its weight behind Jordan to repel the attack. He said the invasion of eastern Jordan is part of Israel's long term strategy which also envisages devastating blows first to the Iraqi Army and secondly to the Syrian.

Asked if the Palestine Liberation Organization would accept Israel's designs for a Palestinian state in eastern Jordan, Al-Hassan gave a strong "no". He said chief target of the PLO is now to maintain Jordan's stability, because any disturbance of Jordan would serve Israel's long-sought scheme of herding Palestinians into a mini-state of their own on eastern Jordan.

Al-Hassan said the intifada has virtually taken the Palestinian revolution from outside the occupied territories to the inside. "The revolution's body is now inside and only the mind and the breast that feeds this revolution is outside," he said in reference to the political leadership and the lifetime of support.

He disclosed that despite the strained PLO-Syrian relations, he will visit Damascus in the near future "for a coordination format, at least between armies."

The Palestinian official said a positive development that has made itself clear in recent months was that Arab leaders like Saudi King Fahd Bin 'Abd al-'Aziz and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn were now aware of the direct Israeli threat to their countries.

Al-Hassan stressed that the intifada must not be left alone in the face of the giant Israeli war machine. Military warm-up operations such as commando attacks from the outside would give the uprising a breathing space, he added.

On the last Wednesday Palestinian seaborne attack on Israel's coastline, Al-Hassan echoed 'Arafat in emphasizing that any operation against military targets cannot be viewed as a terrorist attack.

VOP Praises Gorbachev's Remarks on Emigration

JN0506210590 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1842 GMT 5 Jun 90

["Reading of the Political Situation" feature: "New Shining Landmarks in Arab-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] Brothers, despite any differences in views, and irrespective of the nature of these differences, Arab-Soviet relations and Palestinian-Soviet relations in particular have constantly proved to be solid and strong. Perhaps the two very important recent declarations by President Gorbachev in Washington prove beyond doubt the solidity and strength of these relations. It is a matter of immeasurable importance that the Soviet president has asked the United States to conform with logic and reason regarding the future of the conflict in the Middle East and to call on it to agree to the internationalization of a solution and to hold talks with the PLO and its historic leader, Yasir 'Arafat. This is the true state of affairs that cannot bypassed or circumvented. Any other approaches are futile. The Soviet president did not falter there, but immediately added his threat to stop issuing emigration visas to Soviet Jews if Israel does not halt the settlement of new immigrants in the occupied Palestinian territories. He said all this in Washington. Moreover, Gorbachev said it at a time when the Soviet Union is experiencing a comprehensive crisis and an extremely difficult economic-political situation.

Here we note that relations between states must be governed by the balance of interests. This is a permanent rule. If the Soviet Union declares support for the Arab position, the Arabs must respond in kind, or better. Undoubtedly, the door is open to reaffirm Arab-Soviet cooperation. This cooperation can include all activities and levels—economic, cultural, and political. It should be based on reciprocity and mutual interests.

Finally, we hail the Soviet defense of our people. We hail Arab-Soviet cooperation and urge our nation to join hands with the friend who extends his hand to us.

Faruq Qaddumi: Settlement Will Lead to War

PM0506145790 Jeddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 30 May 90 p 5

[Interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi by Muhammad 'Ali al-Qulaybi in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Al-Qulaybi] You talk these days about a possible Israeli aggression against the Arab nation. Does that mean the end of the peace initiatives, including the Palestinian peace initiative?

[Qaddumi] The Israeli side, backed by the United States, has aborted all positive international initiatives. Furthermore, the intransigent Israeli position, seeking to impose a capitulatory solution, is moving in a certain direction to exert pressure on world public opinion with a view to creating a climate suitable for Jewish immigration and for the absorption of more Jewish emigres from all over the world.

The positive initiatives fell on deaf ears with regard to the United States and Israel. The United States and Israel instead presented plans which cannot be accepted. The objective was to ease the intifadah. But when all these efforts failed, the alternative was to increase the numbers of emigres and transfer Jews from all over the world to settle in the remaining part of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, most of whose territory has already been seized. The aim is to obstruct any future peace effort and confront the world with a new situation. The territories are now populated with Jews, so this question cannot be resolved by Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967. But all this will eventually lead to a new war, which will not be in Israel's favor.

[Al-Qulaybi] What has been achieved in the efforts to clear the atmosphere between Damascus and the PLO?

[Qaddumi] We are continuing our contacts in order to clear the air, especially as the present stage is dangerous and requires extensive and united Arab efforts, joint Arab action, and a defense plan. And Arab efforts at the various levels must be strengthened in order to arrive at an Arab plan to maintain Arab security and defend the Arab countries—a plan capable of defeating any potential Israeli attack and strengthening international endeavors and initiatives for the sake of a just peace.

[Al-Qulaybi] What is the intifadah situation now? Shamir said recently that the intifadah was weakening. What is your opinion?

[Qaddumi] The intifadah is continuing and will continue in successive waves of efforts. And Shamir is deluding himself. The best proof that his claim is untrue is the fact that the present political crisis in Israel is the result of the intifadah and its continuation.

PLO Conveys Veto Protest Memo to U.S. Envoy

JN0506170990 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The PLO has submitted an official memorandum protesting the U.S. veto against dispatching a fact-finding mission to the occupied territories. Brother Hakam Bal'awi, the PLO's representative in Tunis, who conveyed the memorandum to U.S. Ambassador in Tunis Robert Pelletreau, said that the PLO emphasized in its memorandum that the U.S. veto constitutes a severe blow to peace efforts in the region and exposes the lack of U.S. credibility, especially after an amendment was agreed on the basis of the British proposal at the Security Council.

In a statement to the press distributed in Tunis last night, he added that the veto expresses the total U.S. bias toward the Zionist enemy, encourages that entity to continue its criminal plans against the Palestinian people, represents a clear denial of the most basic Palestinian rights, and ignores international will and its role in securing protection for the Palestinian people against the escalating terrorism and bloody massacres being committed against the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Qaddumi: PLO Support for Intifadah To Continue

LD0506103490 Kuwait KUNA in English 0853 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA)—Palestine's Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi affirmed on Tuesday that the PLO cannot stop violence in the Middle East area and that Israel and the U.S. did not comply with peace settlement. In an interview with daily AL-ANBA', published here today, Qaddumi reiterated the PLO adherence to the Palestinian peace initiative coupled with maintaining its right toward armed struggle until the Palestinian right is achieved. He praised the impact of the Palestinian uprising on the Israeli society, affirming that it was "the reason of this society's crisis." He pointed out that the PLO will continue supporting the intifada until it achieves the Palestinian goals.

Speaking of the possibility of convening a Palestinian National Council meeting at this stage, Qaddumi favoured that the meeting would be held with a suitable atmosphere.

He described the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue as fruitless, but added that it should continue. He also described the Palestinian-Jordanian relations as "excellent" and that the PLO will keep developing relations with that country.

Algeria

Further Electioneering Banned Before 12 June Poll

LD0506202190 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Here is a statement:

The Interior Ministry informs the citizens that in implementation of Article 123 of the Elections Code the election campaign for renewing the municipal and provincial people's councils were concluded yesterday at midnight. Eleven political groups and numerous independent lists have participated in this campaign, which took place under satisfactory conditions, as the candidates, in general, adhered to the law.

In order to protect the quality of the votes and to allow the citizens to prepare themselves safely for carrying out their election duty on 12 June 1990, the Interior Ministry, according to Article 124 of the Elections Code, reminds the citizens that the conclusion of the election campaign requires banning all electioneering activities whatever they are and whatever their methods might be until the conclusion of the polling operation. Therefore, in this context, the following activities are banned:

Public meetings and demonstrations,

Putting up stickers and banners,

Distributing leaflets or letters, or

Resorting to any form of election advertising.

Egypt

Al-Qadhdhafi on Coordinated U.S-Israeli 'Strike'

NC0206055890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has disclosed that Israel is preparing to launch an attack against Libya in retaliation for the fedayeen operation [30 May seaborne landing on Israeli shores]. During a stopover in Cairo yesterday, al-Qadhdhafi told the Egyptian president that his country has information on U.S.-Israeli coordination to direct a joint strike at some Libyan military positions. He emphasized that Libya will strongly respond to any foreign aggression against its territories. Al-Qadhdhafi denied any involvement by Libya in the fedayeen operation.

For his part, the Egyptian president underlined Egypt's solidarity with Libya in the face of any foreign aggression against it. He stated that he is currently exerting intensive efforts to halt any attempted aggression against Libya. He added that his government has held urgent contacts with both Israel and the United States warning that dire consequences that could result from any military aggression against Libya.

Mubarak Relays 'Israeli Pledges' to Arab Leaders

JN0206184990 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 1 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[By 'Abd-al-Nabi 'Abd-al-Sattar]

[Text] Israel has asked Egypt to try to persuade Arab states to enter into direct negotiations with the Israeli Government to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. Last Saturday [26 May], President Husni Mubarak received a message from Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens via the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv asking him to urge the Arab leaders taking part in the extraordinary Arab summit in Baghdad to enter into negotiations with Israel in order to help end the Arab-Israeli conflict peacefully. The message also urged President Mubarak to step in to ease tension between Iraq and Libya on the one hand and Israel on the other and to work to advance the peace process between all countries of the region.

Informed diplomatic quarters in Cairo indicated that Arens' message to President Mubarak contained new Israeli pledges regarding the lack of Israeli intentions to attack any Arab state. Arens asked Mubarak to inform Iraqi President Saddam Husayn of these Israeli pledges, the diplomatic quarters added. These quarters went on to say that Israel wanted to send the message before the Arab summit in order to avoid any strong measures being adopted against it. They added that President Mubarak relayed the content of the Israeli message to Arab leaders.

Qatari Heir Apparent Arrives on Official Visit

NC0306090090 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA)—Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, arrived in Cairo this morning on a three-day official visit to Egypt.

Received by Mubarak

NC0306121390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1055 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA)—President Husni Mubarak received Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, at the presidential office this afternoon. The Qatari guest arrived here earlier today on a three-day visit to Egypt. President Mubarak held a separate round of talks with the Qatari heir apparent on the various Arab causes, developments in the international arena and their effect on the Middle East, and peace and stability in the region.

Holds Talks, Signs Agreements

NC0406123190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA)—Official talks between Egypt and Qatar opened this morning at the cabinet

offices. The talks began with a brief session of private talks between Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi and His Highness Shaykh Hamid Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatar's heir apparent and defense minister who is currntly visiting Cairo. The two officials then held an expanded session of talks that was attended by the delegations of both sides. [passage omitted]

At the end of the two-hour round of talks, two agreements were signed for bilateral cooperation in cultural fields and air transport. [passage omitted]

The cultural cooperation agreement contains arrangements for the exhcange of expertise, delegations, and visits by leading cultural figures in both countries, for holding week-long festivals of films and plays, and for tours by dance and folklore groups. The agreement contains provisions for Qatari students to attend Egyptian art academies. A committee from the cultural ministries in both countries will meet once a year alternately in one of the capitals of both countries to follow the implementation of the agreement.

The air transport agreement allows the national airlines of both countries to operate five flights every week between the capitals of both countries. The two airlines are to operate an equal number of additional flights to meet high season demand as needed.

Talks With Mubarak

NC0306152290 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak and Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, have held a round of talks at the presidential office. Following the session, which lasted over one hour, the two leaders resumed talks at a dinner banquet attended by the Qatari delegation members and Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi. [passage omitted]

A Qatari source said that the talks underlined the need to continue consultations to strengthen ties and expand cooperation in all fields. He said that President Mubarak and the Qatari heir apparent reviewed the most important issues and stands in the Arab world, particularly the extraordinary Baghdad summit resolutions. They also discussed developments in the Palestinian issue and the efforts currently being made by Egypt to reach a comprehensive and just solution that will preserve the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The talks also touched on the efforts being made to stabilize the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, the Lebanese crisis, and ways of confronting the dangers threatening Arab national security and the issues of the Islamic nation. In addition, both leaders reviewed international events and their effects on the Arab and Islamic nations.

Information minister Safwat al-Sharif said that the visit to Egypt by the Qatari heir apparent falls within the framework of the strong and firm relations between Egypt and fraternal Qatar. The visit, he said, is intended to cement fraternal ties and ensure continued consultations between President Mubarak and His Highness the Amir of Qatar, particularly since it is taking place in the wake of the extraordinary Arab summit. Thus, the talks reviewed the outcome of the Baghdad summit and developments in the Middle East, primarily the Palestinian issue, and ways of advancing the peace process and enhancing bilateral ties, especially in the economic domain. He said that several agreements will be signed during the visit of his highness the Qatari heir apparent.

Meets With Defense Minister

NC0406173190 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA)—Qatar's heir apparent, His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, received General Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, minister of defense and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, at the al-Tahirah Palace this evening.

Speaking after the meeting, Gen. Abu-Talib said afterward that he and the Qatari heir apparent discussed cooperation between the two countries in light of their military cooperation in the field of training. He noted that cooperation between the two countries is progressing normally. He said: We are continuously working to enhance cooperation and to increase exchanges of expertise, delegations, and visits. [passage omitted]

Discusses Cooperation

NC0406183390 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1731 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Jun (MENA)—His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, has expressed his happiness at visiting Egypt after a 14-year absence. He also expressed his thanks to President Husni Mubarak for giving him the opportunity to visit Egypt, his second country. This came in a statement the Qatari heir apparent made during a meeting this evening with the chief editors of the Egyptian national and party newspapers and the correspondents of Arab news agencies in Cairo.

The Qatari heir apparent said that at their meeting today, he and Prime Minister Dr. 'Atif Sidqi had discussed the establishment of joint projects by the Egyptian and Qatari private sectors. He added that two committees, one of businessmen and one headed by the foreign ministers of the two countries, were formed to discuss existing cooperation and ways to strengthen it. The committees will meet in November, he said. [passage omitted]

Asked about the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council which was held during the Baghdad summit, His Highness Shaykh Hamad said that the council had made a decision regarding aid to Jordan, but had left it up to each country to determine the amount of this aid according to its circumstances. He emphasized the importance of supporting Jordan. He noted that for the

past two years, before oil prices dropped, this aid represented 26 percent of Qatar's budget. He said that Qatar unhesitatingly fulfilled its obligation when revenues were good. [passage omitted]

Regarding military cooperation between Egypt and Qatar, the Qatari heir apparent said that military cooperation between the two countries has existed for a long time. Qatari students are studying in Egypt and Qatar procures weapons and ammunition from Egypt. [passage omitted]

PRC Defense Minister Arrives With Delegation

NC0306173590 Cairo MENA in English 1710 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, June 3 (MENA)—The Chinese Minister of Defence arrived here today heading a military delegation on an official six-day visit at the invitation of General Yusuf Sabri Abu-Talib, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and minister of defence and military production.

Official talks will open tomorrow morning and will be preceded by the official reception to be accorded to the Chinese minister at the headquarters of the Defence Ministry. Talks will deal with aspects of updating and developing some systems of the eastern weapons and introducing up to date technology as well as joint industrialisation of spare parts.

Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives in Cairo 3 Jun

NC0306180690 Cairo MENA in Egnlish 1705 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Cairo, June 3 (MENA)—Soviet trade delegation arrived here this afternoon under Foreign Trade undersecretary and Head of the Egypto-Soviet Section for Foreign Trade Nuri Zada [name as received] on a two-week long visit during which the delegation will hold talks with the Egyptian side on bolstering trade cooperation between the two sides.

The delegation will also hold discussions on the signature of the long-term trade protocol 1991-1995 between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

Libya

Libya Promises Air Defense Network to Jordan

JN0506155190 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Libya has promised to supply Jordan with an integrated air defense network, including Soviet-made SAM missile batteries. This comes within the aid that some Arab countries promised to extend to Jordan during the emergency Arab summit conference in Baghdad in order to consolidate Jordan's ability to confront the challenges posed to pan-Arab security. AL-ITTIHAD has learned that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi communicated this to Jordan's King Husayn during their meeting on the sidelines of the Arab summit in Baghdad. It has also been learned that Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran will pay an official visit to Libya on 12 June.

Vietnam's Vo Chi Cong Ends Visit 4 June

LD0406155590 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 4, Jamahiriyah News Agency—President Vo Chi Cong of the Council of State in the Republic of Vietnam left Tripoli this morning at the end of a 3 day visit to Great Jamahiriya.

An official farewell ceremony was held at Tripoli International Airport for President Vo Chi Cong headed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud. Taking part also were the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, secetary of the People's Congress at Tripoli Municipality, a number of officers of the Armed People and the ambassador and members of the Vietnam Embassy to Great Jamahiriya. After shaking hands with those bidding him farewell, President Vo Chi Cong accompanied by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmed Jallud headed for the stand of honour where both Allah-U-Akbar and the national anthem of the Republic of Vietnam were played. After that they both reviewed the guard of honour which lined up to salute them while the artillery fire a 21 gun salute.

Sudan

U.S. Proposal on Foreign Troops in South Rejected

EA0506135090 Khartoum SUNA in English 0938 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Khartoum, 5th Jun (SUNA)—The Sudan rejects the U.S. proposal which aims at internationalisation of the southern Sudan issue by using foreign troops to separate government soldiers from rebel troops, command Council member Col Muhammad Amin al-Khalifah Yunus said. In statement to daily AL-INQADH AL-WATANI Tuesday [5 June], Col Khalifah said the government has carefully and thoroughly studied the U.S. peace proposal and put forward amendments which are in line with the resolutions of the national conference on peace issues. He said the resolutions of the national conference on peace issues are adopted by the government, therefore expressing the will and desire of the Sudanese nation with regard to peace realisation in the country.

Col. Khalifah, chairman of the peace circle at the Command Council political committee, has denounced "the strange American proposal which targets the internationalisation of south Sudan issue". He said Americans have at the same time rejected internationalisation of the Palestinian cause when it vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution on delegation of an international committee to monitor Israeli oppression against civilians in the occupied Arab territories.

Col Khalifah said the federal system proposed by the national conference on peace issues was the only means for achieving security and realising democracy in the Sudan. He told the paper that he had met with the U.S. Ambassador to Sudan last week in the presence of three southern politicians who expressed their backing to federal system of government in the Sudan.

Responding to question about the Egyptian peace initiative, Col Khalifah said the rebels have always been sensitive vis-a-vis the Egyptian Government which, the rebels believe, sides with the Sudan Government. He said Sudanese government takes into account this sensitivity and observes the fears of the other side (the rebels).

Col Khalifah has meanwhile expressed his hope that the U.S. Administration continue its peace efforts for realising peace in the Sudan.

Government Reportedly Forms New Security Unit

EA0406215590 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Reliable sources in Khartoum have revealed to Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] that the junta has formed a new security organ, to be named al-Amn al-Amm, public security, into which what used to be known as Sudan security organ is incorporated. This new security organ is composed of eleven officers who are loyal to the National Islamic Front, under the command of Prof. (Nafi 'Ali Nafi), a lecturer at the University of Khartoum, faculty of agriculture. Fifty-two officers from the internal security force have been added to the new security organ.

Regarding the ordinary detectives' work, these have been taken from a force of the so-called Popular Defense Force that was trained in al-Qitayna District under the command of somebody called Bakri.

Garang Reportedly Asks Israel To Provide Training

EA0406222090 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jun (SUNA)—A military source at the General Command of the Armed Forces has confirmed that the rebel movement is striving to dispatch some cadres to receive training in the artillery and armored vehicles institute in Israel. The source said that the outlaw John Garang had submitted his request to the Israeli enemy authorities to provide vacancies to train officers with Israeli air corps [words indistinct] this, following successive defeats which the outlaws had suffered in the various theaters of operation.

The source said Israel's naked interference in our military affairs and the desperate attempts by the rebel movement to seek assistance were contrary to international norms and conventions, and we would not be silent about it.

Tunisia

DCR Central Committee Issues Statement 21 May

LD2105233390 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali conferred with Messers Hamid Karaoui, deputy chairman of the Democratic Constitutional Rally [DCR], and DCR General Secretary Abdderahim Zouari, Mrs. Naziha Zarouk, member of the DCR central committee and committee reporter at its 21-22 May meeting, also joined the discussion. The DCR chairman received a report on the proceedings of the Central Committee, taking note of the statement issued by the committee, the text of which follows:

The DCR Central Committee held a regular session 25-26 Shawwal, 1410 Al-Hegita, corresponding to 21-22 May, 1990. It heard reports by Mr. Hamid Karoui and Mr. Abdderahim Zouari on the DCR's activity since the third Central Committee session on 16 February 1990, a report reviewing the work of the three committees preparing for the DCR's participation in the municipal elections, which was presented by Political Bureau member Mr. Abdellah Kellel, a report by Political Bureau member Ismael Khelil on President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's state visit to the United States and the outstanding success it achieved on the bilateral and international levels, and a report by Central Committee member Moncer Rouissi, minister of social affairs, on social conditions and the negotiations between social parties. Following interventions and a discussion through which the Central Committee members tackled the topics on the agenda, reviewed the preoccupations of the DCR's grassroots and its role in framing political life, consecrating the democratic course, and accomplishing the change.

The Central Committee registers with pride the high significance of the orientations contained in the address of DCR Chairman President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali on the beginning of May, in their political, economic, and social dimensions, and the favorable response with which this address was met by national public opinion.

The Central Committee expresses its support for the course pursued to involve all Tunisians in the national effort for development through participation in the study of the major issues and spreading consultations in preparation for the eighth plan according to the stipulations in the president's two speeches at the conclusions of the governors' seminar and at the celebrations marking Agriculture Day.

Considering that the social dimension represents one of the important constants among the DCR's options, the Central Committee registers with satisfaction the new endeavours by the government and social parties with the aim of consolidating dialogue and negotiations with a spirit of responsibility and consideration for the actual state of the country and its capabilities, and providing the means for social peace. It hails the course sought by

his excellency the president when he called for reforming the electoral code with regard to provisions relating to municipalities, considering the DCR's special responsibility for effecting the change.

While the Central Committee accepts the amendment of the electoral code by introducing the amended proportional system with confidence, it reaffirms the responsibility of all vital forces in the country to contribute toward pushing the democratic campaign and in establishing it firmly.

The Central Committee registers its deep satisfaction at the positive results of the state visit by President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to the United States, and to the promising prospects it opens before the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Central Committee cherishes the impetus experienced by the march of building the Arab Maghreb Union during the presidency of Tunisia, characterized by a number of significant initiatives adopted by the president of the Union with the aim of completing the establishment of the Maghreb institutions and preparing the vigilant cadres, who are keen on implementing the resolutions within the framework of the specialized ministerial committees, in addition to the field measures aimed at facilitating contacts between the Maghreb peoples to achieve the aim of a Maghreb without boundaries.

Considering the effective role of the people in the Maghreb edifice and consolidating the bases of this edifice, the Central Committee affirms what was set out in the final statement of its meeting on 16 February 1990, marking the first anniversary of the founding of the Arab Maghreb Union and expresses its satisfaction at the consultation initiatives between the Maghreb parties and calls on them to intensify their efforts to mobilise the potentials of their militants to contribute to this common fateful accomplishment.

Considering the dangers of the operation of settling the Soviet Jews in the occupied territories, the Central Committee calls on the emergency Arab summit to confront this serious operation, which obstructs the peace efforts in the region, calling upon the Arab leaders to face up to it suitably.

The Central Committee deplores the artificial campaign against fraternal Iraq, and considers that it is Iraq's right and the right of every peaceful country to aspire to development and to seek progress and strength. It simultaneously affirms the necessity for stripping the region of all kinds of mass destruction weapons for the benefit of security and peace in the world.

The Central Committee reaffirms its unconditional support for the struggle of the fraternal Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, salutes their valiant Intifadah, and declares its insistance on Jerusalam as the capital of the independent State of Palestine. It also denounces the horrible Zionist massacre that struck our Palestinian brothern on 20 May 1990 and which once again has uncovered Israel's intrasigence and disregard for all international conventions.

The Central Committee affairms the DCR's firm stand in the defense of women's rights and achievements, and dearly salutes the active role played by women to deeply root the values of civil society, which entitles women to a greater presence in democratic institutions.

The Central Committee expresses the preparedness of all male and female militants, and their commitment to join the coming municipal elections with self-confidence and keenness to score victory so as to prove once again, as was proved by the legislative elections results on the 2 April 1989, that the DCR is the party most qualified to run the country and to push its development campaign.

Considering the importance of the date of the coming elections, the Central Committee calls on male and female DCR militants to mobilize every effort to win this new electoral test in a climate of free competition and in a spirit of confidence and responsibility, as the DCR is the party that is closer to the people, more representative of their preoccupations, and more concerned with their issues and the achievement of their aspirations.

Western Sahara

Sahrawi Officials To Hold Talks in Geneva

LD3005133590 Algiers APS in English 1118 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] The heads of the Sahrawi tribes who have been invited by the UN secretary general to go to Geneva will arrive to Algiers on June 1st coming from the liberated zones of the Arab Sahrawi Democratic Republic (SADR) on their way to Geneva. They will take part in the works of the commission of identification which will hold a series of meetings under the supervision of Jahannes Manz, the special representative of the UN secretary general.

This meeting will enable the Sahrawi personalities who have been split on the two sides of the wall to consult each other and make suggestions on means that will enable the commission of identification to undertake its task in the frame of the preparation of the implementation of the peace plan for the self determination and independence of the Sahrawi people.

To Confer on Referendum

LD0406112790 Algiers APS in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] A delegation of Saharan notables comprising 38 members, 19 of whom came from the liberated territories of the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] and the other 19 from the occupied territories, will meet today at the Palais des Nations in Geneva to review the names of voters inscribed on the lists of the referendum made by Spain in 1974.

This operation, which is on the agenda of the work of the UN-OAU technical committee in charge of reviewing the lists of the Spanish referendum, will take place in the presence of Mr. Perez de Cuellar's personal representative in the Western Sahara, the deputy UN secretary general in charge of the problems of decolonization, Mr. Perez de Cuellar's head of office, and also in the presence of an OAU representative, who is Egypt's ambassador to Geneva.

According to the Polisario spokesman, this operation, which is purely technical, constitutes a new step in implementing one of the technical aspects of the peace process which no longer faces big obstacles, except ensuring an atmosphere of security which allows the Saharan notables to get to know the Saharan voters who will be called to express themselves without any military or administrative constraints in a free and honest referendum for self-determination in the Western Sahara in accordance with the UN and OAU resolutions.

The Polisario spokesman thinks that, to ensure the success of the operation, the notables will have to work in an atmosphere of calm and in firm cooperation with the technical committee far from pressures and all forms of interference, and without including the conflicting parties, that is Morocco and the Polisario Front, directly.

The spokesman dwelled upon a problem which can be solved through the use of interpreters, other than Moroccan or Saharans, who are very familiar with the Hassaniya language. He pointed out, furthermore, that the great number of Moroccan officials who travelled to Geneva in the company of the Saharan notables from the Saharan territories on a special place together with the statements made by King Hassan II on 2 June when he sang anew "The plan for a referendum of confirmation" are facts and, the least that can be said about them they are in no way a positive contribution towards the work of the technical committee nor toward providing the suitable conditions sought by the Saharan notables. However, despite the obvious obstacles facing the meeting of Saharan notables with the UN-OAU technical Committee, the Polisario Front reiterate its full readiness to contribute towards anything serious and effective with the UN security general and the OAU current chairman to give impetus to the peace process, from a technical point of view, in Western Sahara.

Meeting Begins After Postponement

LD0506205390 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] A few moments ago we heard from Geneva that a meeting of the Saharaoui dignitaries with the African international technical committee has commenced under the chairmanship of the personal representative of Mr. Perez de Cuellar. The reasons for the postponement were investigated by our colleague Ahmed Ibrahim with the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] ambassador to Algeria. [video shows the SADR ambassador talking to the media correspondent—possibly in French—with superimposed Arabic reportage]

The observers and journalists were surprised yesterday in Geneva when the meeting of the Saharaoui dignitaries with the African international technical committee was postponed. A number of explanations were given for this postponement.

The SADR ambassador to Algeria held this evening a press conference in which he stated that among the 19 dignitaries who came from the territories behind the [Moroccan Security] Wall, four elders were found not to belong to the list of members of the group, which contradicted the agreement between the two sides of the conflict and the UN secretary general.

The SADR ambassador added: Approximately 170 members of the Moroccan security organization accompanied the delegation to Geneva, and they were—according to the same source—carrying out provocations which have created an atmosphere of chaos and confusion.

On the other hand, the SADR ambassador said that the sides have reached an agreement to preserve the number of the delegation coming from the Liberated Terrritories while reducing the number of the other delegation to 15 members, to keep two elements as translating members, and to add two other translators from the first delegation.

The ambassador said that the Saharaoui side is concerned because of the absence of the necessary guarantees for conducting a referendum free from any administrative or military pressures.

We recall that a meeting should have been held yesterday in Geneva between the 13 Saharaoui dignitaries, who came from the Liberated Territories; and the 19 members who came from behind the Wall with the African international technical committee as a first step toward preparing for the referendum in the Western Sahara.

Ex-Polisario Members on Tindouf Camps Situation

LD0406230690 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 4 Jun 90

[All personal names as received]

[Text] Rabat, 4 Jun (MAP) On Monday [4 June] former members of the "Polisario" who have recently returned to Morocco in response to King Hassan II's clemency call, have shed light on the situation which has prevailed in the Tindouf camps (southwest Algeria) since the events of October 1988.

They reiterated their conviction that the referendum planned in the Sahara can only confirm its Moroccan character.

In a press conference in Rabat, Taleb Houcine (38), former SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] prime ministers's principal private secretary, Abdellahi Ould Chikhatou (33), Baba Ould Balek (32), Babit Mohamed Salem (69), Bahana Abidi (40), Chouiaar Mohamed Mouloud (31), and Kandoud Mohamed (31), all former soldiers, said that they had been victims of the

"Polisario" propaganda. The call to return to Morocco and the pardon which has been granted to all those who have left the ranks of the Polisario were decisive factors in their decision to leave the Polisario.

They also stressed that the pro-Moroccan demonstrations which took place in the Tindouf camps in October 1988, which were harshly repressed, revealed to more than one the true nature of the Polisario. This savage repression led to a real beginning of awareness among those sequestered, who since then have only been waiting for the opportunity to return home to Morocco. The events of October 1988 also caused dissent among the very leadership body of the Polisario, as the settling of scores and imprisonment of those who wanted to return to Morocco to testify.

Referring to Monday's meeting in Geneva of 38 prominent Saharans to proceed with checking the identity of persons entitled to vote, they unanimously stressed that the census has always been a major obstacle to the UN solution, claiming that since 1976 the "Polisario" has been seeking to mobilize inhabitants of neighboring regions, including Malians and Mauritanians.

They also asserted that the "Polisario" officials, of whom only two have the right to vote, went so far as to carry out mass kidnappings with the aim of changing the census figures.

Kuwait

Foreign Minister Returns, Comments on GCC Talks

LD0506092590 Kuwait KUNA in English 0727 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kuwait, June 5 (KUNA)—Deputy premeir and foreign minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir and the accompanying delegation returned home last night after attending the 35th session of the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] foreign ministers, concluded in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, yesterday.

In a statement to KUNA, Sheikh Sabah said the two-day session has reached recommendations that would further strengthen the GCC joint action due to the positive and constructive atmosphere which dominated the session and the joint meeting with the GCC Financial and Economic Cooperation Committee comprising finance and economy ministers of the six member states.

The foreign ministers, Sheikh Sabah said, discussed with finance and economy ministers the latest developmetns concerning negotiations with the European Community and the prospects of giving the talks more momentum to serve interests of both groups.

He said the Ministerial Council session was of great importance as it convened immediately in the aftermath of the extra-ordinary Arab summit, held in Baghdad last week, and in the light of the positive outcome of the highest level gathering which would enable the Arab nation to face all challenges.

The session gave the GCC foreign ministers an opportunity to express "blessing" of the recently-proclaimed merger between the two sectors of Yemen which "acheived aspirations of the brotherly Yemeni people in coherence," Sheikh Sabah said.

On the situation in the region, the deputy premier and foreign minister stated that the Ministerial Council expressed satisfaction over "the positive atmosphere" regarding peace negotiation between Iraq and Iran which was reflected in recent exchange of messages between the leaderships of the two countries.

"We have voiced our support and backing of the efforts of U.N. secretary general for implementing the provisins of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598," Sheikh Sabah said.

He pointed out that the ministers also reviewed the situation in the occupied Arab lands and the develoepmnts of the Palestinian intifada where they reaffirmed their absolute support of the Palestinian people to counter the Zionist practices.

He said the Ministerial Council also discussed the sufferings of the brotherly Lebanese people and affirmed its continuous support for the legitimate authority in Lebanon, asserting the importance of the Al-Ta'if peace accord as the best formula to rid the Lebaense people of their plight.

Oman

French Foreign Trade Minister Returns Home

JN0506163790 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Muscat, June 5 (GNA)—French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Marie Rausch Tuesday [5 Jun] returned home concluding a two-day official visit to Oman.

In a pre-departure statement to OMANI NEWS AGENCY, he described his visit as successful and said it was an opportunity to acquaint himself with Omani economic policy and where and how to establish investment projects in the Sultanate.

The French minister further said that he met with members of Omani Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Omani businessmen, with whom he discussed the increase of the trade exchange volume, particularly in oil fields.

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives in Muscat

JN0406175690 Manama WAKH in English 1635 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Muscat, June 4 (GNA)—Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sid Ahmed Ghazali arrived in Muscat this evening for a two-day official visit to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Algerian minister will hold talks with a number of officials here on relations between the two countries and issues of mutual concern.

Leaves After Two-Day Visit

JN0606064490 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Sid Ahmed Ghazali, Algerian minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country this afternoon for home after a two-day visit to the Sultanate of Oman. In a statement to the Omani News Agency, he said that his talks with officials in the Sultanate centered on cooperation and coordination in all the political, trade, and educational areas. He was seen off by Yusuf Bin-'Alawi Bin-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, the Algerian ambassador to the Sultanate, and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

Saudi Arabia

Kingdom Remains Commited to OPEC Quota

LD0506184690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Riyadh, 5 Jun (SPA)—His excellency the minister of petroleum and mineral resources and acting minister of planning, Mr. Hisham Nazir, said in a statement to SPA today, Tuesday, that there is absolutely no truth in the conclusions reached by Secretary Jennie Kantyka in the article which was reported by REUTERS today, 5 June 1990.

His excellency added: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia promised on 1 May last to OPEC to commit itself to its fixed quota and the whole world agreed that it kept its promise. He also said: It is still committed to what it promised.

His Excellency Mr. Hisham Nazir concluded his statement, saying: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not promised anything else and, consequently, linking its commitment to the changing forces of the market is unfounded.

Paper Denounces U.S. Veto on UN Mission

PM0506151790 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 2 Jun 90 p 6

[Editorial: "U.S. Veto and Credibility of Talk About Peace!"]

[Text] The U.S. veto against a draft resolution, submitted by the Arab group and the nonaligned group to the Security Council, with regard to sending a fact-finding three-member mission of its members to the occupied territories raises more than one question about the U.S. position on the Arab-Israeli conflict and about the U.S. overview of the peace process in the region.

The international resolution—accepted by all the [other] Security Council members (14 of them), permanent and nonpermanent, but openly opposed by the U.S. representative on the pretext that sending such a committee would cause further violence in the region—takes a procedural approach which does not affect the Palestinian issue or change its essence. It does not demand elimination of the Israeli occupation of Arab territories described by U.S. President Bush a few weeks ago as "occupied," including Jerusalem. It does not include an overview of peace in the region which Washington would oppose. And above all this, it does not directly or indirectly affect Washington's interests in the region. But it might just have a "revealing effect," in the sense that the resolution is bound to reveal to the international community the realities about conditions in the occupied territories in light of the facts that would be available to the committee representing the UN Security Council.

Was the U.S. veto merely an attempt to erase or conceal these realities? And for how long can the attempts to erase and conceal realities succeed, when the world can see and hear the facts about what is happening in the occupied Arab territories, including repressive practices which shock those who defend human rights and those who speak loudly about them?!

Or was the veto designed to divert international moves in the Middle East away from the region, in which Washington still believes it can achieve peace despite all the setbacks it has suffered since the Reagan peace plan, the Shultz plan, and finally the Baker plan, which Israel has insisted on rejecting even if the matter does cause a cabinet crisis, thus suspending the political decision indefinitely?!

The Arab nation sought and continues to seek to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East—a peace imposed not by spearheads or neutron bombs but by the requirements of peaceful coexistence in a changing world. The PLO, too, sought and continues to seek to achieve the peace which upholds the rights of the peoples of the region. In fact, the leadership of that organization has made long strides in its peace initiatives, which have been endorsed by everyone, enemies and friends. The Arab move toward peace and all the Palestinian peace initiatives have, however, not been enough to end expansionist Zionist aspirations or prompt the Israeli enemy to accept peace proposals, international or Arab.

So what does the U.S. veto mean?! A question which Washington must answer. The Arab nation must receive a satisfactory answer to it. The fate of the peace process in the region will be determined largely in light of the U.S. explanation of that veto and the Arab and Palestinian position on it.

Those who imagine that the postponement of the peace process—with the existence of an Arab-Palestinian environment frustrated about this—is bound to make Israeli and U.S. proposals more acceptable are deluding themselves and do not understand conditions or the nature of things in the region. The position expressed by the U.S. veto will only push the region into situations which will never achieve the stability spoken of by Washington or the acceptance of the peace which Israel wants to impose by fait accompli. This is the fact which we hope Washington will absorb, and this is the only outcome the U.S. veto can produce. The U.S. veto will undoubtedly damage any potential U.S. credibility in any any peace proposals in the region.

UK's Douglas Hurd Holds News Conference

LD0306222690 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2029 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Jun (SPA)—The British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary His Excellency Douglas Hurd has praised the efforts by the custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz to establish justice and peace in the region. He said: I have expressed to His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal my admiration for the tireless efforts being made by King Fahd-Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz to find an Arab solution to the crises and problems in Lebanon.

In a speech with which he began the press conference he held at the Palace of Conferences in Jeddah this morning—Sunday—the British secretary referred to the depth of bilateral relations between Britain and the Kingdom. He said that these relations date back more than 100 years and are witnessing growing development in many fields, and in this regard he referred to the Al-Yamamah Project, which he described as playing an important role in ensuring the security and defense of the Gulf region. He added that this project is both a project and a program in which Saudi and British businessmen can invest collectively in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Hurd pointed out that agreement has been reached on implementing other projects, explaining that encouraging investment opportunities in the Kingdom have been put before the British Department of [Trade and] Industry.

The foreign and commonwealth secretary of state said: At the government level, we are working for strengthening cooperation in several fields, like higher education; environment; health and sport services; crime prevention, and combatting drugs.

The British foreign secretary expressed his happiness at signing yesterday, Saturday, along with His Royal Highness the Minister of Interior Prince Nayif Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, an agreement on investigating drug trafficking and confiscating drug proceeds between the Governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

He stressed that this agreement is considered a prominent step within the framework of international efforts and the commitment of the two governments to end drug trafficking.

He added: The progress achieved since the signing of the memorandum of understanding between the two countries a year ago has shown the extent of the ability of our two governments to advance speedily toward real and intensified cooperation in a number of important new fields in the interest of our two peoples.

The British secretary noted that his talks with officials in the Kingdom and Jordan dealt with the situation in the region and the dangers encircling it. He added that the sense of frustration is growing in the region because of the stalemate in the peace [process], in contrast to many other disputes in the world—whether in Europe or in South Africa—which have seen a process of relaxation in a short time, when their solutions were seen as almost impossible.

He added: The West must realize the extent of the dangers the region could face.

The British secretary touched upon the process of settling emigrated Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and stressed that this operation has greatly worried the Arab world. He added: We consider the settlement of those emigrant Soviet Jews inside the occupied territories as an unjust or illegitimate process, and that it represents a real danger to the stability of the region.

He added that there are some necessary steps that should be taken, namely the continuation of U.S. efforts and pledges toward peace, stressing the importance of the international contribution toward the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, alluding that this is supported by the states of the European Community. He said that some progress could be achieved through a visit by representatives of the UN secretary general to the occupied Arab territories and submitting a report on the situation there.

He stressed the necessity that the Israeli Government advance toward peace by entering into a dialogue with the Palestinians. The British secretary added that the security of Israel cannot be realized by ignoring those whose land is being occupied by its forces. He added: Ruling a people is not an alternative to politics, and the termination of the occupation in return for ensuring peace will remain the aim for which all sides, as well as the international community, should urgently work. Mr. Hurd expressed his pleasure with his visit to the Kingdom once again, praising the continuous development being witnessed by the Kingdom and the touches of beauty and skill he saw, as well as the blending of tradition and modern development. He pointed out that this is an indication of the wise guidelines of the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz.

After this his excellency the British foreign and commonwealth secretary replied to questions by journalists.

He was asked about the Al-Ta'if accord. His excellency replied: We strongly support this accord and appreciate the efforts of the tripartite committee authorized with following-up the Al-Ta'if accord. He added: We are interested in building the legitimacy of the Lebanese Government, because this is the first basic step to ending the problems which plague Lebanon.

Regarding a question about the extraordinary Arab summit which was held last week in Baghdad, Hurd expressed his pleasure with the fact that summit upheld the policy of calling for the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said: I summed up this policy earlier when I spoke about land in return for peace and the termination of the occupation of Arab territories in return for guaranteeing Israel's security.

In reply to a question regarding the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied territories, the British secretary pointed out the British position manifested in the recent statement by the British prime minister which said that any settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab territories is unjust and illegal and constititues a danger to stability. He said: We feel the concern and the dissatisfaction prevailing in the Arab world resulting from the settlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab territories. He added: We have always urged the Soviet

Union to allow its citizens to leave, and according to the Helsinki Accords the Soviet Union is committed to do so; however, we have said that it is not right to correct a mistake by committing an injustice.

The British foreign secretary affirmed that the international community will do all it can to prevent the resettlement of Soviet Jews in the occupied Arab areas.

On Palestinian self-determination, the British foreign secretary renewed his country's support for the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination. He said: For several years Britain has continued to voice this support. It is one of the important points concerning a peaceful, fair, and lasting settlement.

He denounced the inhuman practices of the Israeli forces against the Arab citizens and the excesses they are committing against the uprising.

He said: The occupation in its entirety and its continuation represents an injustice and prevents peace. He explained that his country rejects any kind of violence from any quarter. He explained that accepting the question of dialogue between Israel and the Palestinians is necessary.

The British foreign secretary urged the United States to continue its efforts in search of peace, and he said that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had made many good efforts on behalf of the U.S. Administration.

He explained that the need is for lasting peace instead of war and a departure from violence, which leades to no settlement between states.

The British secretary emphasized that the question of Soviet Jews immigrating to the occupied Palestinian territories will complicate the peace process. He said that Soviet Jews must understand that settlement in the occupied territories is illegal.

He talked about the economic balance between the Kingdom and Britain and said: The program has had a good start, adding that there are other projects under discussion at present. He denied that Britain has any apprehensions toward the establishment of a united German state, and said: We would like Germany to remain part of NATO and loyal to its European commitments.

Replying to a question about the return of the British ambassador to Baghdad, he said: Iraq is an important state of the Arab world, with which Britain has strong and historical relations, noting that the recent differences did not warrant a break of relations with Iraq.

In reply to a question about the U.S.-Soviet summit and the agreements which were reached during the summit, he said: I have preliminary information about these agreements, but I have not had enough time to discuss them in detail, and I have not seen the talks which recently took place between the U.S. secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister about regional conflicts, including the Middle East issue. He pointed out that it is still too early to make any detailed comment on the Soviet-U.S. talks.

Leaves Jeddah 3 June

LD0306162790 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1625 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Jun (SPA)—The British foreign and commonwealth affairs secretary, His Excellency Douglas Hurd, and the delegation accompanying him left Jeddah this evening at the end of a visit to the Kingdom, which went on for several days.

He was seen off at the King 'Abd al-'Aziz International Airport by the director general of the Foreign Ministry branch for the western region Salim Sunbul; the Kingdom's ambassador to Britain Nasir al-Manqur; the British ambassador to the Kingdom Alan Munro; and staff of the British Consulate in Jeddah.

United Arab Emirates

Paper on U.S. 'Blackmail Campaign' Against Arabs

JN0106183090 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 1 June 90

[Text] Manama, June 1 (GNA)—The United Arab Emirates newspaper AL-BAYAN today accused the United States of trying to blackmail Arabs, saying in part: "The emergency [summit] ended with a statement condemning the U.S. policy in the region and held it responsible for Israeli aggression.

"Of course such a statement will not be accepted by the U.S. because it wants Israel to continue its aggressions.

"We can not understand the reason for the U.S. to deny Arabs their right to confront threats against their security and answer any aggression with all means at their disposal given its repeated statements about human rights and democracy.

"The only interpretation for the American stand is that all U.S. standards are turned upside down when Israel is involved. It is strange that the U.S. expressed surprise at the Arab final statement to the extent that it talked about the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. But all this might be part of its blackmail campaign."

Aggression Retaliation 'Collective Arab Decision'

JN0506125890 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0918 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says that today's Iraq is different from the Iraq of 1981 and that any side who contemplates attacking it or any other Arab state will no longer have an easy task.

In its editorial today headlined "The fifth of June and the time of aggression which has become a thing of the past," the paper says that the circumstances under which the Zionists dealt blows to the glorious Arab nation without being met by a firm and devastating response are gone forever, now that the nation has acquired the means to progress and the requirements of power. The paper goes on to say: The time when hostile quarters launched blitzkriegs to swallow up parts of Arab soil without fear of deterrent punishment that would destroy their power is also gone, once and for all.

The paper affirms that, foremost among the components of our nation's progress and power are the righteous fighters who fought the aggressors that allied themselves with the Zionists throughout eight years of war to prove in deeds their mastery of modern combat techniques, science, and up-to-date technology. The paper adds: The righteous sons have also shown all of these enemies their patience, their superior ability to withstand a protracted conflict, and their courage in fighting enemies and forging victory.

The editorial says that, if the Zionists have deluded themselves into believing or have been deluded into believing, by virtue of the increasing imperialist support and assistance they are receiving, that they can create conditions similar to the those which preceded the 5 June aggression, or to those which preceded their treacherous aggression in 1981 on Iraq's nuclear installations which were built for peaceful purposes, they must be aware in advance of the magnitude of the punishment that will be meted out to them. They must especially consider that the decision to retaliate for any Zionist aggression or adventure has become a collective Arab decision adopted at the extraordinary Baghdad summit a few days ago and also a collective Arab responsibility that is not the exclusive domain of a specific Arab country.

The paper recalls the Baghdad summit resolutions and says that the Baghdad summit not only condemned the hostile threats, campaigns, and measures orchestrated and planned by Zionist and imperialist quarters, but also affirmed the legitimate right of Iraq and all other Arab states to retaliate for aggression by using the means which they deem appropriate to ensure their security and sovereignty.

Concluding, the paper says: It suffices to say that the Arab nation has begun to recall the aggression committed on 5 June to learn good lessons from it to enrich its experience in order to help advance the Arabs' march toward a better future and not as an occasion for retreat and regression as wished and sought by the enemies of this nation.

Radio on Summit Absence of 'Certain Arab Country'

JN0606090990 Baghdad Voice of the National Alliance for the Liberation of Syria in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Jun 90

["An Opinion on a News Report" feature]

[Text] Brother listeners: The consensus Arab opinion—official and popular—is that the emergency Baghdad summit devised a formula to promote pan-Arab security and address challenges and dangers facing the Arab nation, and that the country that broke ranks with this unanimity has only hurt itself.

Without a doubt, all the Arab countries, above all Iraq and the state of Palestine, were anxious to see consensus achieved at the Baghdad summit, since it was convened to address challenges and pan-Arab security. But all attempts, mediation, and pressures to secure attendance of all Arab countries at the summit proved fruitless. But the summit was convened on the date and in the venue set for it, made the right resolutions on pan-Arab security, resuscitated Arab solidarity, and developed a pattern for Arab summitry. The question exercising Arab minds throughout the Arab World, most of all our people in Syria, is, why the failure to turn up at an Arab summit devoted to pan-Arab security? Obviously, whichever party had sought to block or, at any rate, have the summit postponed put an unconvincing case for its failure to attend. The proposed venue was Baghdad, which had sent out official invitations to all the Arab states. In the eyes of all the Arabs, Baghdad is an undisputed symbol of the Arab spirit of defiance and revival. That much was endorsed by all the Arab leaders even before coming to Baghdad and then again after they had left. The timing of the summit was equally important. A postponement was inadvisable, given the magnitude of the items on its agenda, an accelerating pace of developments, and an enemy already setting implementation of its schemes in motion.

As for the items on the summit agenda, these could not have been more well-defined, as pan-Arab security is the single most important concern of the Arab nation. All the Arab leaders are well aware of the true reasons why a certain Arab country failed to put in an appearance at the summit. The most outstanding reason was a U.S. attempt to block the summit or at least to see to its failure if it did convene. Another reason was that those who set their face against convening a summit did not want to commit themselves to pan-Arab security and the dangers and challenges facing the Arabs, namely, Jewish immigration and Zionist threats to Jordan and Iraq. Thirdly, the party that failed to attend the summit is in effect against serious, effective cooperation, although it realizes that the Baghdad summit was a departure from its predecessors in that it promoted real rather than

formal solidarity. Such are the reasons behind the absence of a certain Arab country from the summit. And, as if its absence were not enough, that country attacked the summit before it convened and continued to do so after it concluded. The outcome was the reverse of what it had wished it to be. The summit was a success and Arab will triumphed.

Paper Denounces U.S. Veto, 'Bias' Toward Israel

JN0606102290 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has denounced the U.S. veto against a resolution to dispatch an international fact-finding mission to examine the situation in the occupied Arab territories and describes it as not new, but part of a series of hostile moves against the Palestinian Arab people.

In an article today, the newspaper says this latest U.S. hostile position, which will not be the last, has blocked the dispatch of an international fact-finding mission to the occupied territories following massacres committed by the Zionist occupation army against the Arab citizens, the latest of which involved the martyring or wounding of about 500 Palestinians.

AL-QADISIYAH points out that this traditional U.S. bias toward the Zionist entity reflects the U.S. Administration's stand on the Palestinian intifadah, the Zionist occupation of the Arab lands, the Palestine question, and the Arab nation's rights and sovereignty.

The newspaper also draws attention that the U.S. veto against a modest international effort to pressure the Zionist entity and provide a moral guarantee to prevent the recurrence of the Zionist massacres proves that Washington is interested in human rights only when they serve its policy and interests.

The newspaper also deals with the U.S. Administration's hostile positions toward the Arab nation as well as its effective participation in the Zionist campaign against Iraq and the Arab nation to prevent them from realizing their goal of building their brilliant future, exploiting their wealth, and possessing means of modern technology.

Saddam Chairs Meeting on Draft Constitution

JN0506104490 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jun (INA)—His Excellency President Saddam Husayn this morning chaired a meeting attended by a number of officials.

During the meeting, a review was made of some chapters of the draft constitution to prepare for discussion of the constitution by the Revolution Command Council and the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Summit Results Reviewed for Council of Ministers

JN0406143090 Baghdad INA in English 1050 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Baghdad, June 4, INA—President Saddam Husayn presided over a session of the Council of Ministers during which topics included in its agenda were discussed and the necessary measures toward them were adopted.

During the session, a revision took place of the results achieved [at] the Baghdad extraordinary Arab summit.

During the session, President Husayn appreciated the results achieved by the summit and the spirit of dialogue and brotherly discussion that characterised its deliberations and the resolutions issued by the summit especially on what is related to boosting Arab solidarity and intensifying joint Arab action and organizing the works of the Arab summit in facing threats and challenges to which the Arab nation is exposed and in confirming the organic relationship between national security and pan-Arab security.

President Husayn also appreciated the high-level of responsibility shown by Iraqis who contributed to bring the summit to success whether from employees in various concerned fields or the masses.

The Council of Ministers followed up the practical measures for implementing President Husayn's order of inscribing names of martyrs of Saddam's al-Qadisiyah on the wall of the martyrs monument in commemoration of their spirit of sacrifice and distinguished heroism in defence of Iraq's sovereignty and dignity of the nation.

Member of Sea Infiltration Group Interviewed

JN0506191790 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Our correspondent for military affairs (Maurice Parkokhva) has interviewed the deputy leader of the sabotage group that was captured Wednesday [30 May] on the shores of Tel Aviv. Saboteur Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Yusuf, nicknamed Abu al-Shash, and born in the Syrian province of al-Qunaytirah, says he and the members of his group were trained in Libya for over a year and a half. They were trained by Lieutenant Colonel Zuhayr, described by the saboteur as the man in charge of the Libyan Navy, and Lt. Col. 'Ali of the Libyan Navy. Saboteur Abu al-Shash added that Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] saw the group off on the beach and that his deputy Abu al-'Izz gave the group instructions on what to do when it landed on the Israeli coast. He instructed the group to kill people on the Tel Aviv beach and in the hotels there indiscriminately and without mercy. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [Yusuf] Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Yusuf, Abu al-Shash.

[Parkokhva] Is Abu al-Shash your nickname?

[Yusuf] Yes.

[Parkokhva] How old are you?

[Yusuf] I am 28 years old.

[Parkokhva] Where were you born?

[Yusuf] I was born in the Syrian province of al-Qunaytirah.

[Parkokhva] When did the organization recruit you?

[Yusuf] In 1977.

[Parkokhva] Which organization?

[Yusuf] Fatah.

[Parkokhva] And to what organization are you affiliated now?

[Yusuf] The Palestine Liberation Front [PLF].

[Parkokhva] You were in Libya. When did you arrive there?

[Yusuf] In October 1988.

[Parkokhva] Have you been receiving training ever since?

[Yusuf] Yes. There were Libyan as well as PLF trainers. We were given instructions by Lt. Col. Zuhayr, the man in charge of the Libyan Navy, and Lt. Col. 'Ali, also of the Libyan Navy. There were trainers from the Libyan frogman force.

[Parkokhva] How long did your training last?

[Yusuf] About a year and a half.

[Parkokhva] Were you trained to carry out a specific mission?

[Yusuf] No. We received training on sea navigation and ground operations. We received instruction from both Libyans and Palestinians. First, we received training on swimming and boat handling from Libyan trainers. Then Lt. Col. 'Ali of the Libyan Navy began to teach us navigation, boat handling, and sea tactics and maneuvers. They told us about an operation, but they did not specify what it was. We knew there would be an operation, but they did not identify the nature of this operation or its place. We were escorted by an automobile belonging to the Libyan Navy. Abu al-'Izz and Abu al-Qasim took us to the bus and we went to a place [words indistinct] where we found Abu al-'Abbas, (Zyadi 'Umar), Lt. Col. Zuhayr, and Lt. Col. 'Ali. We found them there, on the beach. One day before the operation, Abu al-'Izz gave us instructions. He said: You are going to Tel Aviv: attack it [words indistinct], enter the hotels. On the following day, he gave us the same instructions [words indistinct].

[Parkokhva] Abu al-'Abbas personally?

[Yusuf] No. Abu al-'Izz.

[Parkokhva] His deputy.

[Yusuf] Yes.

[Parkokhva] Did Abu al-'Abbas not give you instructions and guidance?

[Yusuf] No. He told us on the beach that Abu al-'Izz would give us the instructions and that he would not tell us anything. He said we would be given final instructions by Abu al-'Izz while on board the ship.

[Parkokhva] Was Abu al-'Abbas with you when you were on board the ship?

[Yusuf] No.

[Parkokhva] Who was with you?

[Yusuf] Abu al-'Izz, Abu al-Qasim, and Lt. Col. Zuhayr.

[Parkokhva] They were on board the ship before you got to sea, before you got into your boats?

[Yusuf] They were on board the ship before we got into the boats. During the voyage, and one night before we disembarked, they gave us maps; they gave us a picture of Tel Aviv and a piece of paper on which the address of the Yafo lighthouse and the address of the electricity company were written [words indistinct] so that we could find the targets.

[Parkokhva] What exactly did they tell you to do when you got to the shore?

[Yusuf] They told us to fire with [words indistinct] before we disembark and then, when we land on the beach, to kill all the people there, to enter the Sheraton

Hotel and kill people there, and, then to take the cars there—they told us there would be many cars.

[Parkokhva] Did they tell you to kill people indiscriminately, children, boys, and women?

[Yusuf] Yes, indiscriminately. When we arrived on the beach we found him [not further specified] there waiting for us. When we departed in the boats, he drove away in his car. Abu al-'Abbas was not on board the ship. He was waiting for us on the beach, and when we boarded the rubber boats he saw us off, embraced us, and said: Take care, I do not want any one to get captured; I do not want any one to receive wounds in his back; those who are captured are fated for it, and we want you to come back. This is what he said; he saw us off on the beach; he did not board the ship with us.

[Parkokhva] Did Abu al-'Abbas not repeat the instructions when he saw you off on the beach before you boarded the ship?

[Yusuf] No, he did not. He just told us to take care. Abu al-'Izz repeated the instructions twice; once before we disembarked at about 2100. [words indistinct] and showed us the maps. He said you should attack hotels in Tel Aviv and kill people on the beach and anybody you find in the streets and hotels. On the following day, he said the same thing.

[Parkokhva] So Abu al-'Izz repeated the same instructions?

[Yusuf] Yes.

[Parkokhva] You said that Abu al-'Abbas told you that he wanted you to return safely. Did he not say how?

[Yusuf] No. [end recording]

Yisra'el To Vote Against Shamir Government

TA0606111490 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Agudat Yisra'el has announced that it will vote against a government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir. The spiritual leader of the party's Council of Torah Sages decided that this would be Agudat Yisra'el's position if Yitzhaq Shamir asked for a vote of confidence in the Knesset. Our correspondent Shlomo Raz reports that Agudat Yisra'el's follow-up committee, which had been scheduled to check whether conditions had been created for a change in the party's vote, will not convene tomorrow and will hold a session only next week.

Army: Raid Had Military, Not Civilian, Targets

TA0506174090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Back to last week's coastal raid: The Army believes in fact the perpetrators of the raid wanted to attack the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and Israeli military installations. They were also given specific orders, according to the Army, not to attack civilians. More from reporter David Ze'ev:

The Army chief of staff, the head of intelligence, and the police commissioner were among those who appeared today before the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. According to the details provided later in a briefing for reporters, the defense establishment is in agreement that both PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi must have known about the attack beforehand.

The Voice of Israel's English news has also learned that the Army does believe that Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] did not intend for this to have been an attack against civilians, but against other targets: namely, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and Israeli military installations. The terrorists were to have descended on the U.S. Embassy at the crack of dawn, but because of the technical problems already known were unable to do so. The problems included boat malfunctions and a shortage of gas.

The Army, in citing the civilian nature of the attack, notes that the terrorists were well in the shooting range of bathers on the beach, but did not fire any of their weapons. Not only that, they even headed toward areas that were empty.

'Abu al-'Abbas, in a newspaper interview since the aborted attack, said the attack was not aimed at civilians. And, in this case, it is believed he is telling the truth.

These details could be important in the final determination of whether the United States suspends its dialogue with the PLO. On the one hand, the military nature of the attack is important: It could be classified by other governments as a guerrilla and not a terrorist attack. On the other hand, Washington is not likely to respond kindly to the plans concerning the U.S. Embassy. [passage omitted]

Editorial Calls for Perspective on Infiltration

TA3105150590 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 May 90 B1

[Editorial: "Victory in a Battle, Not in a War"]

[Text] The Israeli security forces, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces], and the Israel Police all deserve praise for aborting an infiltration attempt by sea of terrorists well equipped and ready to carry out a mass killing operation. The preparations in Libya, the training and the weapons given to the squads whose commander is Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] (who achieved notoriety after the hijacking of the Achille Lauro), as well as the operation itself must have been timed specifically to coincide with two occasions: the Jewish festival of Shavuot and the Arab summit in Baghdad. No doubt the idea was to break the holiday spirit here and bolster morale in the Iraqi capital.

The infiltration attempt gives rise to assessments which are not happy news, but which are nevertheless meant to shed the right light on the intentions of and schemes plotted by Israel's staunchest enemies, led by Yasir 'Arafat. Abu al-'Abbas is a PLO member, no matter how he disguises it. It therefore follows, from what took place along Israel's coast yesterday, that contrary to its promises, the PLO still actively initiates acts of terror, and will most probably continue to do so in the future as well. There are firm grounds to believe that the PLO—whether directly or via one of its splinter groups—plans to step up its anti-Israel campaign. Only time will tell whether the PLO adopted this line in order to respond to demands from the territories, or whether this stems from a desire to accede to the demands of the Tunisian diaspora.

We think the operation could have been at least partly successful. No one disputes the kind of effect it might have had on the Baghdad summit. It would probably have compensated for the miserable outcome of the politicians' deliberations.

The Arab world, fractured as it is by internecine fighting, actually needs an act like an infiltration into Israel and a massacre. Additionally, apart from the glee, the Arab countries could, in such an eventuality, also have basked in their innocence. Now, however, they are rueful: The summit failed to achieve the goal its initiator, Yasir 'Arafat, wished to obtain, and the operation that should have wreaked havoc and dealt a painful blow to Israel was bungled.

We should, however, be circumspect and rejoice only over what is an undeniable source of happiness: the human lives that might have fallen victim which were spared. In this respect we find it difficult to chime in with the Cabinet members and their boastful generalizations. Victory in one battle in the war against terrorism is just that, nothing more; one victory in this war which will continue for many more years. Of all the conclusions Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Arens wished to draw from what happened yesterday, one, at least, is wrong: Stubborn insistence on realizing the dream of Greater Israel will not help this war. On the contrary, it is a battle cry, and in war, as everyone knows, not every battle ends in victory.

Arab Committee Condemns 'All Acts of Terror'

TA3105193090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The Arab local authorities committee has condemned all acts of terror, no matter what their source. The condemnation came in a statement published by the committee, which also said the way to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict would be opened if Israel recognized the Palestinians' right to self-determination and a state of their own, side by side with Israel.

Navy Accelerates Purchase of Super Dvora Boats

TA0406183690 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Report by Army affairs correspondent Karmela Menashe]

[Text] The Navy is in the process of acquiring Super Dvora boats whose speed provides an answer to operational problems. Tests of the Dvora have been carried out for several years now, and it meets the operational needs as defined by the Navy. This is the announcement issued by the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman, who added: As for the Shaldag boat, it should be remembered that its technical assessment has just been completed by the Navy shipyards, and it has yet not been tested operationally. A transition to another type of boat would require funds for infrastructure and maintenance, which would increase the product's price. So much for the IDF spokesman's statement, which was prompted by the media battle waged by Ramta, an IAI [Israel Aircraft Industries] subsidiary which manufactures the Super Dvora, and by Israel Shipyards, the manufacturers of the Shaldag.

About one year ago, the Navy began replacing its Dabur boats, which serve for current security tasks, by new Super Dvoras capable of reaching the speed of 42 knots. The Navy intends to request additional funds, in order to accelerate the pace of Super Dvora purchasing. So far, the Navy has received several boats of this type, and soon more will be received. In the wake of the infiltration attempt on 30 May, the Navy wants to accelerate the process of boat replacement. The price of each Super Dvora is about $2.5 million.

The Shaldag vessel, on the other hand, is capable of attaining the speed of 45 to 50 knots, according to the Israel Shipyards. It is manned by a team of eight, and the Shipyards claim it is considered one of the fastest warships of its kind in the world.

As a potential market, the IDF appeals to various Israeli companies and industries, which regard the IDF as a prime sales promoter for deals with other countries. In most cases, a purchase of a product by the IDF opens new markets and many possibilities. Israel Shipyards, which are aware of this, are holding a news conference tomorrow.

Arens Hopes U.S. Will Cease PLO Dialogue

TA0606111390 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Addressing the Knesset plenum today, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens said he hoped the United States would stop the dialogue with the PLO in the wake of the evidence supplied by Israel that the PLO continues to engage in terror. Minister Arens was speaking at the beginning of a political debate in the Knesset. Our correspondent Ze'ev Kohen reports:

[Begin recording] [Kohen] The Baghdad summit took us back to the dark days of the past. On the eve of the summit, Saddam threatened to destroy half of Israel with

chemical weapons, and the reaction of the Arab countries to his statement gives rise to concern. The PLO's efforts to sabotage Jewish immigration featured prominently in the deliberations in Baghdad, and Egypt failed to moderate the position of the Arab countries.

[Arens] Although Egypt played a moderating role in the summit, the fact that its signature appears both on a peace treaty with us and on the final resolutions of the Baghdad summit is cause for disappointment and concern.

[Kohen] The foreign minister said he hoped the terrorist attack by Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] would open the eyes of the world and persuade it that there is no room for any dialogue whatsoever with the PLO. Israel has provided evidence that the PLO continues to engage in terror, but the United States has nevertheless gone ahead with the dialogue. The credibility of the U.S. edict [that the PLO does not engage in terror] is now being tested.

[Arens] The United States and Israel share the belief that there should be no negotiations with terrorists, and that terror should be fought off. Now that it has been unequivocally proven that the PLO terror organization does not meet the conditions the United States itself stipulated, it should be hoped that the United States will reach the proper conclusions.

[Kohen] The minister pointed an accusing finger at the West European countries whose voices were not heard in the wake of the Baghdad summit resolutions and who did not denounce Libya, which served as a point of departure for the terrorists who came to attack innocent civilians.

As for Gorbachev's threats to terminate Jewish emigration, the foreign minister said Israel was very appreciative of the United States. Secretary of State James Baker has reiterated that the United States unequivocally and unconditionally supports the free emigration of Jews from the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev knows that legislation of an emigration law is a prerequisite for granting his country favored-nation status in trade with the United States, and the latter will take action accordingly, Arens concluded.

Ambassador Asks UK To Halt PLO Dialogue

TA0606095490 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Jun 90 p 12

[Report by Douglas David and Ben Lynfield]

[Excerpt] Ambassador to London Yo'av Biran yesterday called on the British government to cease its dialogue with the PLO following a meeting in London between British Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave and a senior PLO official.

The Israeli envoy expressed his astonishment that the British minister had met PLO official Bassam Abu-Sharif, a close adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, so soon after the Shavuot terrorist attack on the coast.

He also expressed his surprise that Britain was apparently willing to accept the PLO's statement on the attack, "which says practically nothing."

A Foreign Office spokesman said Waldegrave had told Abu-Sharif he was "dismayed" at the attack and called on the PLO to "maintain its opposition to such acts of terrorism." [passage omitted]

Editorial: U.S. Veto 'Deception, Foot-Dragging'

TA0506170290 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 2 Jun 90 p 9

[Editorial: "The U.S. Veto"]

[Text] The United States vetoed the UN Security Council resolution that recommended sending three of its members to the occupied territories. The United States did this without concern for the consequences this veto might generate, especially since it comes at a difficult and critical stage in which there is a possibility of the outbreak of a new war in the region.

Although the Arab states and the nonaligned countries, in addition to the other Security Council members, were eager to adopt a "moderate, rational, and balanced" resolution in order to obtain U.S. agreement, Washington had apparently decided beforehand to shoot it down regardless of its content. Hence, it used its veto and the resolution failed. The U.S. position thus once again displayed its hostility toward Arab causes and rights, foremost of which are Palestinian rights.

If, as far as our Palestinian problem in all its various stages is concerned, this new-old U.S. position does not in fact constitute a surprise to anyone, it should necessarily serve as a new message for the definite implementation of the extraordinary Baghdad summit resolutions.

In the final analysis, the U.S. Administration's veto of the UN Security Council resolution is a second, third, and 10th message to the Arab states, which at the height of their summit received a message from this same administration calling for "moderation" and probably trust in U.S. policy!

The message now is that Washington has taken a long stride in deception, foot-dragging, delay, and procrastination.

Do the Arab states realize this? And will they move at once to implement their joint decisions before the U.S. veto is transformed into an insulting and humiliating epitaph for the entire Arab nation?

Soviet Official: 'New Law' for Jewish Emigration

TA0406050090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] A Soviet parliamentarian says a new law, expected to be passed in August, will enable Soviet Jews to emigrate without any difficulties. Vitaliy Korotych was attending a seminar at the University of Haifa. Sylvia Leif reports:

[Begin recording] [Leif] Among the participants at a three-day international conference on hate and its educational remedies, held at the Haifa University, was Russian Member of Parliament Dr. Vitaliy Korotych, the author of 40 books and editor of the leading Democratic weekly magazine OGONEK, published in Moscow, which has 4.5 million subscribers. Korotych told reporters that a new citizens rights law will be passed soon in the Soviet Union, which will have far-reaching results for the Jews.

[Korotych] I think in the end of July, beginning of August, we'll have new law about citizenship, by which everybody in the Soviet Union will have possibility to have five-years passport to travel and to work where he wants. And I think in this case it will be possible for all Jews to emigrate without problems where they want to go and to live in conditions where they feel it'll be better for them. Jews must have possibility to choose. Now they simply afraid to live in the Soviet Union, and they have only possibility to go to Israel. [sentence as received] And I think they must have all normal possibilities, as everybody has: Americans, French people, everybody.

[Leif] The conference, which was headed by Nobel peace prize laureate Elie Wiesel, is the second of its kind. Wiesel told reporters that the third conference will be held in Norway with the participation of the king, international political figures, and Palestinians, but not PLO members. [end recording]

Gorbachev Offers U.S.-USSR-Israeli Airplane

TA0506120490 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 90 p A14

[Editorial: "An Opportunity and an Honor"]

[Text] Between the veiled threat to Israel on the immigration of USSR Jews and the assertion that 'Arafat is the right man at the right time with whom to find peace through an international conference, Mikhail Gorbachev uttered a surprising remark in Washington.

There is a potential for certain interesting U.S.-USSR projects, said the Soviet leader, one of which involves aircraft. The Soviet Union will build the bodies of the planes, the United States will supply the engines, while Israel for its part could assist in providing the equipment for the cockpit.

Just like that: Not a joint venture with major powers such as England, France, or Germany; or with one of the Third World countries; but with Israel. Amazing, on the face of it, and undoubtedly a carefully calculated remark intended to win points with the pro-Israeli U.S. Congress. Still, it is a comment anchored on the solid bedrock of a reality that has quietly taken shape over the past few months.

Involved is a project which is at its preliminary planning stages, the brainchild of Jewish moguls, calling for the conversion of Soviet passenger planes (in the thousands) into cargo aircraft, and vice versa. The Americans are interested in this, and the Soviets definitely want it. Furthermore, Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI], which has been involved in the planning, has already begun to conduct various feasibility tests.

The project in question is still in the planning and reviewing stage, and there is still no consolidated comprehensive outline for the project, certainly not deals or contracts. But the very fact that IAI was chosen to cooperate with the USSR and the United States on the technological-industrial level is, for Israel, a business opportunity and a meritorious citation.

Shamir Immigration Stance Not in 'Spirit of Times'

TA0506132790 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Jun 90 p 7

[Editorial: "Adjust or Bust"]

[Text] The battle to tear a tiny slit in the Iron Curtain, waged from the 1960's through the mid-1980's, focused on the departure phase (from the USSR), not on the arrival phase (in Israel). The principle of free emigration means that every human being has the right to emigrate from any given country, not that he is obligated to immigrate to another. Since many of the individuals who fought this war against the rigid communist regime during those years were motivated by ideology, religion, or Zionism, many indeed ended up in Israel, creating a certain equation between departure from there and arrival here, the "drop out" phenomenon—the insistence of emigres on not going to the target destination specified in their documents but to other places, notably the United States—notwithstanding.

Ironically, the damage Yitzhaq Shamir foolishly wrought upon Israel and its chances of taking in more and more Soviet Jews is not in line with the spirit of the times. Those who adamantly fought for the right to exit during the difficult years, who were branded "refuseniks" and were forced to go to great lengths and influence pressure groups around the world to obtain the desired exit permit, ultimately managed to leave the USSR and come here. Hundreds of thousands of Jews nowadays, however, belong to a different category: They constitute a sector whose members fear further deterioration in their places of residence due to economic constraints, the prospects of a civil war, or the outbreak of anti-Semitism. Mikhail Gorbachev's reign seems to them a "wonderful opportunity" which must be exploited before it passes. Many of them will come to Israel only if

the gates of other countries are closed to them and will continue to seek other destinations. Those who will choose to remain here will settle in places that will offer them an easy and swift adjustment, livelihood, and maximum tranquillity. It is hard to imagine that settling in the territories, given the shaky and worrisome security situation there, will top their order of priorities.

Consequently, in referring to the link between aliyah and "a big and strong Israel," Shamir made Israel pay for something it never got. In so doing, he again dug up several secondary issues, such as the use of U.S. aid money beyond the Green Line and the status of Jerusalem. The ire he provoked in the Arab countries—in some due to their opposition in principle to Israel and to an increase of its Jewish population; in others due to their sincere alarm that the settlers may indeed be directed to the territories and drive the Palestinians back across the Jordan River—has pressured the superpowers and yielded both Gorbachev's announcement that he will reassess the issue and the U.S. readiness to allow additional immigrants to come to the United States, knowing full well that every Jew who receives a U.S. passport is an Israeli in potentia who will never be an Israeli in actuality.

Not all the Jews who arrived over the past few months have come to stay. Some of them have already hastened to bust out rather than adjust, going to places (problematic in themselves) of which the foremost is South Africa. This is small consolation to the Arabs and the Soviets, but considering that Israel is interested in more Jews and cannot rely on ludicrous ideas, such as the generous invitation Minister Peretz extended to Gorbachev to tour the settlements, it would be worthwhile to examine more creative solutions that will not damage immigration but will satisfy the Soviets, even if they leave the Likud leaders without another opportunity to shoot off their mouths.

Shamir Urged To Respond Directly to Gorbachev

TA0506153290 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Jun 90 p A14

[Editorial: "The Aliyah Fiasco"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has responded to Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's ultimatum to stop the Jewish exodus from the USSR if Israel fails to guarantee their resettlement outside the territories.

In view of the national consensus that aliyah is the most important thing at present, we expected Mr. Shamir to try to placate Gorbachev. This is the way things are done when the other party can choose whether to give or obstruct, and you have nothing to give in return for his crucial merchandise.

But Mr. Shamir is not one to act sensibly. Heading a government that is marching straight to a catastrophe in the sphere of immigrant absorption, he provokes Moscow as if wishing to add an immigration fiasco to the absorption fiasco. As if his lack of leadership in immigration affairs were not enough, he is launching a new front which is liable to terminate immigration altogether.

Mr. Shamir said yesterday: We will not set up ghettos or confine people in Israel! The prime minister is playing macho at the cost of the chance of hundreds of thousands of persecuted Jews. While the latter are desperately waiting for the moment when they can leave the Soviet Union, the prime minister is jeopardizing their very survival. And all this to please a shaky coalition?

Gorbachev's signals offer Israel a ladder to climb down from its high tree, to allow him to continue issuing Jews exit visas—perhaps to send them off on direct flights, too. He is simply begging Israel to issue an official statement—even one devoid of substance—that immigrants will not be directed to the territories. But the Israeli prime minister will not give him even that. Mr. Shamir is ready to forgo the greatest miracle of the past generation for the sake of a pat on the back by a few inane followers.

Yitzhaq Shamir kindled the Arab offensive against aliyah by his declaration that a great immigration needs a great Israel. Rather than learn from the results of that slip of the tongue, he is carrying on as usual.

Mr. Shamir was not elected to the post of prime minister in order to harm immigration, and no one has authorized him to trifle with Jewish lives and the State of Israel's future. The account with Gorbachev can be settled after the Jews leave the Soviet Union.

Editorial Contrasts U.S., Soviet Mideast Stands

TA0506190290 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Jun 90 pp 1, 11

[Editorial: "The Two Giants and the Will of Arab Change"]

[Text] The Bush-Gorbachev summit began in Washington last Thursday. It appears from the statements and remarks exchanged between the "two giants" that the Cold War era has ended and that the two countries have entered a new era of cooperation and reconciliation. Even discussion of problems on which they differ, such as German unification, the Baltic republics, and the military situation in the East and West, has been postponed. Announcement of the signing of strategic arms control agreements was made yesterday. All these matters interest the entire world because they concern world peace and the future of this planet. The two giants meet to arrange the affairs of the globe, but where are we in all this?

As far as our Arab nation is concerned, the only ray of hope is represented in those who confront any party that tries to attack us, looks upon us with scorn, and treats us like a negligible, marginal figure. What justification allows the United States to use the veto in the Security Council against a resolution calling for sending observers

to the occupied territories, thus challenging not only the Arab nation but the entire international community?

The events in the occupied territories in general were undoubtedly at the center of the summit's concerns since the Middle East has become a region liable to explode at any moment. This constitutes an obstacle to the establishment of world peace. Because of its immense importance, therefore, the two giants could not ignore the Middle East. The Soviet president announced yesterday that he did not see any way to achieve peace in the Middle East except through internationalization. By this he meant convening an international peace conference. The Soviet president added that his country, together with the United States, was ready to guarantee the security of all the region's countries, including Israel, and to cooperate with the United States to reach the desired objective. He stressed that he saw no other means to settle the problem. Gorbachev defended President 'Arafat and considered him a person with whom one can do business for the purpose of finding a solution.

As for the United States, it rejects this line because its view of the conflict in the region is totally biased in favor of one side. Hence, due to the recent U.S. positions on the Middle East and on our central problem, the Palestinian problem, it is not possible to perceive the two giants under the same microscope. Experience has taught us that the United States has never supported our causes, nor will it do so in the foreseeable future. It has always provided material and moral support to the other side.

While the Soviet president's remarks are regarded as a call to peace and equilibrium for resolving the regional problem in the Middle East, the U.S. position was represented in the veto and the threat to end the dialogue with the PLO!

Therefore, the Washington summit is no harbinger of a position compatible with the explosive situation. Regardless of how much the Soviet Union shows concern conforming with Arab rights, it collides with an opposing position by the United States. Hence, this summit will not produce any decision to activate the peace process or defuse the barrel of dynamite before it explodes.

Thus, the conviction must grow that the only way to affect any change lies in our ability to epitomize our capabilities and raise their level of implementation. This is the only way to force friend and foe alike to reassess their positions. The two giants understand nothing but the language of interests. As long as our friends are unable to change the situation, we have the responsibility of convincing the United States that its interests, too, in our Arab lands are threatened.

The methodical stand of the United States against us should have a price. America is playing with the destinies of the region's nations without any concern for our rights, existence, and future.

We agree with the United States that peace in the region can be achieved through mutual concessions, but Washington should understand that this peace cannot be achieved at the expense of our existence and future.

Soviet Paper Interviews Secretary of Mapam

PM3005094990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 90 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent report incorporating interview with Jaffe, secretary of the Mapam: "Israel: Escalation of Tension"]

[Excerpts] Cairo—The Near East is suffering acutely as a result of last Sunday's [20 May] tragedy. [passage omitted]

I asked L. Jaffe, secretary for international ties in the Israeli Mapam [United Workers Party], who is in Cairo at present, to comment on the prevailing situation.

He said: On the one hand, violence gives rise to more violence, but, on the other, Sunday's tragedy was the detonator of an explosion that had long been waiting to happen. After all, there has been no political progress in resolving the conflict.

The unbearable tension of the situation is being exacerbated on both the Palestinian and the Israeli side, L. Jaffe believes. There is no doubt that the occupation is extremely damaging both to Israelis and to Israel as a whole: It is destroying the nation and the state.

As far as a resolution to the conflict is concerned, it is of course not to be found in the military field. Clearly it is not easy to achieve, and many people in Israel are not ready for it or for the changes it would involve, but in the end compromise implies parting not with what you don't need, but with what you cherish.

So, as my interlocutor summed it up, the government needs to be ready, first, to talk to the Palestinians living inside and outside the occupied territories and with the PLO, and, second, to return the territories for the sake of the peace process.

Policy 'Eased' on West Bank Family Reunifications

TA0506153090 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The military government in Judaea and Samaria has eased its policy vis-a-vis women married to local inhabitants. This emerged in a debate at the High Court of Justice on the appeal submitted by 15 fathers and children living in villages in the Ramallah area, the Civil Rights Association, and the Child Welfare National Council. They had appealed against the military government's refusal to allow family reunifications and against the deportation of women and children to Jordan.

According to the policy implemented so far, foreign women and their children were forced to leave for Jordan every three months and spend a few months

there. About 250 women and children were deported in 1989. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that, according to the new policy, the women and children will be allowed to stay continuously in the area holding visitor status. The military government stated that it would allow the women and children to conduct normal lives. In view of these promises, the High Court of Justice decided to reject the appeal.

Collective Bans on Travel to Jordan Lifted

TA0506091590 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Jun 90 p 12

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] has lifted all collective bans on travel to Jordan which it had imposed on towns and villages in the West Bank, according to a statement from the Attorney General's Office to the High Court of Justice.

The bans were lifted after the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (Acri) and residents of two villages petitioned the High Court against the practice of imposing travel bans on entire West Bank communities as punishment for unrest.

The prohibitions, imposed for periods of up to two years, prevented thousands of Palestinians from visiting relatives, receiving medical treatment and doing business in Jordan.

When the Acri petition was filed 10 months ago by attorney Dan Simon, residents of some 25 communities—including Kafr Malik, Qabatiyah and Buruqin—were banned from travelling to Jordan. Acri argued that such punitive measures amounted to collective punishment of entire communities for the acts of individuals. The military government responded that the bans were necessary for security.

Thai Attache on 'Negative Attitude' to Imports

TA3105141990 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] Thailand's commercial attache warns that he will call for his government to take unilateral measures concerning trade with Israel because, according to him, the Industry and Trade Ministry has been adopting a negative attitude toward imports from Thailand.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the Thai attache mentioned complaints by commercial firms whose work is being sabotaged, [as heard] and which are not allowed by the Industry and Trade Ministry to import goods from Thailand, despite the fact that Israeli exports to Thailand are vastly larger than Thailand's exports to it.

In response, the director of the Industry and Trade Ministry's Foreign Trade Administration expressed astonishment at the attache's allegations, noting that the latter had recently been given detailed information and answers to all his complaints.

Ministry of Finance: Government Revenues Down

TA0506091290 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Jun 90 p 8

[Report by Alisa Odenheimer]

[Text] The long-awaited economic recovery has not yet arrived, judging from last month's government revenue figures.

These figures, released yesterday by the Ministry of Finance, show that government revenue during May 1990 totalled NIS 2.5 billion, only 1 percent more in real terms, than total revenue collected during the same month last year.

During April and May 1990, the first two months of the current fiscal year, revenue increased by a total of 6 percent, as compared to the same period last year. However, during April and May 1989, tax revenue was particularly low, and the amount collected this year is still much lower than 1988 levels.

Seasonally-adjusted figures show that revenues for the past two months were lower than those during the months January-March 1990, especially income-tax revenues.

Revenue from Value Added Tax during May dropped by 3 percent in real terms, as compared to May of last year, and customs revenue dropped by 1 percent. Income-tax receipts, however, showed a 3 percent increase in real terms last month, as compared to May 1989.

Revenue from purchase tax on imports dropped by 2 percent during May, as compared to May 1989. A spokesman for the Finance Ministry cited the 16 percent drop in car imports last month, as compared to May 1989, as one of the contributing factors in this decrease. This drop was mitigated by an enormous increase in imports of televisions and video-cassette players, which rose by 105.6 percent and 189.4 percent respectively, as compared to May 1989.

Imports of dishwashers dropped by 11.7 percent last month as compared to May of last year, while imports of washing machines rose by 1.5 percent during May as compared to May 1989.

Husayn To Visit Libya in 'Nearest Possible Time'

JN0506162390 Amman Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will visit Libya in the nearest possible time. This came in a statement by the prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, who said the visit comes at an invitation from the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Speaking after a session of a Lower House of Parliament, Mr. Badran said Jordan will name its new ambassador to Tripoli pretty soon. The prime minister also said the joint Jordanian-Egyptian higher committee will convene during this month.

Prince Hasan Message to Arab-Soviet Meeting

JN0606070790 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 6 Jun 90 p 3

[Text] Moscow (Petra)—New developments in the Soviet Union and the opening of the door for Jews from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe to emigrate have both hardened Israel's position and led to further complications of the Palestinian problem, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan said in a message read out at a meeting in Moscow.

"The Arab Nation's concern over the Jewish immigration does not come from a vacuum because the Arabs have long experience with Israel's policies in the occupied territories," the Prince said in his message to the Arab-Soviet dialogue which opened in the Soviet capital Monday.

The message, delivered on Prince Hasan's behalf by Lakhdar Ibrahimi, assistant Arab League secretary-general, outlined the Arab Nation's position vis-a-vis relations with the Soviet Union, the situation in the occupied Arab lands and the Middle East conflict.

"We find it our duty to discuss the subject of Soviet Jewish immigration with our Soviet friends whom we hope to convince of our concern and to make them understand our deep worry and our suffering so that Moscow can play a positive and active role towards achieving a just and durable peace in our region," Prince Hasan said.

"The Arabs have offered many initiatives for peace, but they were all turned down by Israel which also turned down the Baker proposals. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and all the Arab summits have backed peaceful initiatives but to no avail," the Prince pointed out.

He said that despite reservations about the United States policies, Arab countries decided to accept Washington's plans hoping that the United States will exercise pressure on Israel to adopt a positive stand. "Israel has rejected all bids for peace and its stand assumed a more adamant nature when the door for Jewish immigration was opened," Prince Hasan added.

He said that the Palestinian intifada has helped to create a worldwide awareness of the situation in the occupied territories and drew world community's attention to the tragedies of the Palestinian people; "but in order to counter this situation Israel has now resorted to playing the role of go-between in providing technology to the Eastern Europeans, in exchange for opening the door for Jewish immigration," Prince Hasan said.

"By so doing, Israel is trying to give rights to the Soviet Jews at the expense of the Palestinan people's rights in their own homeland," Prince Hasan added.

Prince Hasan, who is chairman of the Arab Thought Forum, said Jordan is now threatened by Israel since it lies directly along the confrontation lines with the Jewish state and in view of the Kingdom's close ties with the Palestinian people.

"Israel considers Jordan as the substitute homeland for the Palestinians whom it is trying to evict by force and to settle Jews in their place and is therefore posing a direct threat to Jordan's security," Prince Hasan said.

"Jordan and the rest of the Arab World abhor the idea of mass destruction weapons being present in their region and they have supported all international agreements for disarmaments. But Israel continues to develop its arsenal of mass destruction weapons and there are strong indications that it possesses nuclear, biological as well as chemical weapons and refuses to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty," Prince Hasan pointed out.

"Through this dialogue we hope to cooperate with the Soviet Union in fighting [as published] proper means of dealing with the situation and in making the world a safer place in which to live and co-exist," said the Prince.

"We hope to study together and reach a formula for Arab-Soviet relations that would safeguard common interests," the Prince pointed out.

Looking back over the years, he said, one can view with pride the Arab-Soviet relationship which saw the Soviet Union helping the Arabs lay down infrastructures for numerous projects.

"The Arabs used to import their arms and food supplies from the Eastern bloc in increasing quantities and it must be pointed out that much of their debts to the Soviet Union resulted from purchases of Soviet arms," Prince Hasan said.

He said that circumstances have changed and are changing, and the two sides ought to find a new formula for their future relationship especially since the Arab World could be housing some 300 million people by the end of the present century and will need more food supplies, energy and water and technology.

Prince Hasan said that the Arabs look towards the Soviet Union as having to play a major role in reforming the world economic order, to rid the world community from problems like debts, poverty and the widening gap between rich and poor nations.

"The Arabs are looking towards a more fruitful relationship with the Soviet Union through close cooperation that can ensure the interests of all parties," Prince Hasan added.

Husayn: U.S. Veto Difficult To Understand

JN0506165890 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today the mission for a just peace in the Middle East, led by former U.S. Senator Charles Percy. His majesty welcomed the head and members of the mission and expressed appreciation for their concern about the Middle East crisis and their efforts to help bring about a just settlement of it. His majesty said he was working for peace and would continue to do so, especially in view of the current world changes that emphasize cooperation, justice, and peace on our earth.

His majesty spoke about the Jewish immigration, underscoring the Arab position that acknowledges man's right to free movement and settlement provided that this right is not given at the expense of others. He said the Arab people are characterized by both pride and tolerance and that they always seek peace, stability, and development, like any other people. All we hope for, his majesty added, is that a similar spirit and outlook would characterize all peoples and nations in our region and abroad.

His majesty King Husayn expressed his deep regret that the current Israeli leadership still adheres to its desire not to withdraw from a single inch of the occupied Arab territories. He said that such extremist positions trigger extremism on the other side, and this undermines all hopes for peace. His majesty said that any settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict must start with a solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. He added that the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people, has met all demands to reach a just peace. Israel, for its part, continues its hardline policy and rejection of legitimate international resolutions.

On the latest U.S. veto, His Majesty King Husayn said: It is difficult to understand and accept such a U.S. position, not only here in Jordan but also throughout the Arab homeland. In light of current positive world changes, the United States must adopt an ethical position if it wishes to play its role in bringing about peace in our region and maintaining world peace.

The Mission for a Just Peace in the Middle East comprises many U.S. religious figures, intellectuals, academics, lawyers, businessmen, and former officials. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and the king's political adviser.

Halting PLO Dialogue 'Undermines' U.S. Policy

JN0306075990 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jun 90 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Washington Back To Square One"]

[Text] The U.S. threat to halt dialogue with the PLO has added a new element of tension to the Middle East arena—which is rife with historical tensions—and returned Washington's position to square one. This is because the United States has not been able to develop any serious initiative in the Middle East in view of its lacking the means for dialogue with a major party to the Middle East crisis—we mean the Palestinian party, whose sole representation of the Palestinians has been acknowledged.

This threat, if implemented, will also represent an undiminished response to Israel's demand and that of Zionist pressure groups in the United States. This, in turn, would further lead Washington towards full-blown bias to the Israeli side, and totally deprive it of the ability to appear as an acceptable mediator in a dispute which is getting worse year by year because of U.S. bias towards Israel.

Although U.S. dialogue with the PLO has not developed positively and has not gone beyond the threshold throughout its various stages, halting or suspending this dialogue at present will undermine U.S. policy in the region and deprive Washington of the ability to deal with a precarious regional crisis, especially after Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories, have declared halting any possible dialogue with the Americans, although they had been a ready replacement channel for dialogue with the Palestinians.

Therefore, any development in U.S. policy in this direction will only serve the most extremist Zionists, obstruct any available opportunity for advancing the faltering peace process in the region, and push the parties of the historical dispute in the Middle East toward their destinies, which are being threatened today by weapons of mass destruction.

Based on the above, President Gorbachev's suggestion to internationalize the settlement of the Middle East dispute represents an appropriate, objective outlet for a situation in which the United States has become captive of its blind bias for Israel. This suggestion can also represent a practical and acceptable alternative to Washington's long-held monopoly of dealing with the crisis in the region, without achieving any noticeable progress.

Before all this, and being well aware of the United States' readiness to bow before Zionist pressures, we can confidently say that the United States and its far-reaching interests in the Middle East will sustain heavy losses if the current U.S. Administration continues to identify itself with the most extremist of the Israeli right. Halting dialogue, therefore, will not inflict severe harm on the Palestinians—considering that the United States is not concerned about shedding the blood of Palestinian workers, encourages Shamir to suppress Palestinians, and denies them the most simple of their rights.

'Fundamentalists' Attack Two Positions in South

NC0506125990 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Two fundamentalist groups attacked two positions in Bayt Yahun and Bra'shit with rockets and machine guns at dawn today. The fundamentalists issued a statement saying that the attack developed into a 10-minute clash between the fundamentalists and the personnel in both positions. The statement says that the attack resulted in partially destroying the position [not further specified] and in destroying a 500-mm [as heard] machine gun. The statement adds that several of the personnel in both positions were either killed or wounded. Flames were seen.

Immediately afterward, the Israeli forces and the South Lebanese Army [SLA] began combing the vicinity of Bayt Yahun and Bra'shit with medium-caliber weapons and artillery shells.

The SLA radio admitted the two attacks but mentioned no casualties. The SLA closed crossings into the border strip and arrested several suspects. Two men, Yasin Hammud and Khalil Hammud, were detained at Zummarayya crossing and taken to al-Khiyam prison. REUTER and AFP mentioned that the two men are members of the Progressive Socialist Party and are suspected of cooperation with the fundamentalists.

Hizballah Attacks Israeli Intelligence Officers

NC0506170990 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1630 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] A Hizballah source has announced that an Islamic resistance group attacked Israeli intelligence officers as they were inspecting the al-Radar position [in the south]. The source said that fierce fighting followed the attack. The Israeli forces and Lahd's militias shelled the townships of Jba', 'Ayn Bu Siwar, and Jabal Safi.

Meanwhile, the Amal Movement has said that Jarju' came under artillery bombardment from Hizballah positions in Mlita, al-Luwayzah, and 'Ayn Bu Siwar this afternoon. Hizballah denied this.

Hizballah Radio Comments

NC0606082690 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The defenders of the Islamic nation have once again set out to create a portrait of glory and dignity through their struggle and heroism. The sons of the great Khomeyni reiterate their allegiance to the jihad through their operations against the Jewish occupation forces.

The sons of the Islamic resistance have reiterated and continue to reiterate that the departure of the imam, may his soul be sanctified, will only bolster our sons' determination, resolution, and diligent efforts to implement his will through the jihad until they stamp out the cancerous germ. All of the tools of global arrogance will fail to demoralize them or make them deviate from their tenacious course despite the siege and plots. The course of the Islamic resistance will certainly triumph.

Using rockets and machine guns, the Islamic resistance mujahidin attacked a group of enemy officers and intelligence personnel as they were inspecting the enemy position in Tallat al-Radar yesterday morning. Shortly afterward, heavy clashes ensued between the position guards and the mujahidin, who, with God's help, managed to withdraw safely. Enemy and agent personnel in [names indistinct] bombarded the mujahidin positions in Jabal Safi, Jba, and 'Ayn Bu Siwar with flat-trajectory weapons and 120-mm mortars. Enemy reconnaissance MK planes flew over the scene of clashes.

In a statement issued on the death anniversary of the imam, the Islamic resistance pledged to the martyrs and Sayyid 'Ali Khamene'i, may his shadow be extended, that they will continue to be the sword and impregnable shield in defense of our kinfolk and the Islamic nation against the enemies of God.

Hizballah Radio Commentary on U.S. Position

NC0606103490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Station political commentary]

[Excerpts] When the Arab group in the Security Council tried to obtain a resolution to send a fact-finding committee representing the Council's permanent members to the occupied territories following the Wadi Hanin massacre [shooting of Palestinians by an Israeli in Rishon Leziyyon], the United States vetoed the draft resolution. The apparent pretext for the U.S. Administration is that such a committee could complicate things and intensify disturbances, naturally without giving reasons or an explanation for this [sentence as heard].

The point here is that Washington does not want even international false witnesses to attest to the crimes committed by the occupation troops, because exposing Israel means exposing the U.S. policy itself, and because the presence of international observers or a fact-finding committee will lead to recognition of some kind of internationalization of the Palestinian issue. This is rejected by Washington, which insists on a separate solution or, in fact, insists on having a free hand in the region without offering a solution. [passage omitted]

Washington does not want anybody to dissuade Israel from what it is doing, and Israel refuses to be dissuaded by anybody, even Washington. So when a fedayeen group attacks the shores of the occupied territories, Washington becomes furious. Although it is certain that 'Arafat had no prior knowledge of the operation, Washington wants him to clearly denounce and condemn the operation and to dismiss the officials responsible for the operation from the PLO ranks. Only by doing so could the PLO obtain U.S. absolution or else the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue would be in jeopardy. The threat to

sever the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue means that Washington created this dialogue just to keep 'Arafat under control, keep him within the sphere of hegemony, and monitor all his movements and behavior. [passage omitted]

What does the PLO want from this dialogue which, more than one and a half years since its outset, did not lead even to U.S. recognition of the organization? Does it want to prove to Washington that it is an intellectual interlocutor, or does it want the U.S. Administration to know that it is serious in its call for a settlement? And is this what Washington is really after? Washington does not want peace-loving Arabs; it wants Arabs who are prone to capitulation. Washington made a condition that in order for it to recognize the PLO, the latter must recognize Israel and its security. What happened is that 'Arafat recognized Israel and its security and renounced armed struggle and Washington is still thinking about whether or not it will recognize the PLO.

Perhaps the U.S. Administration has acquitted the PLO of terrorist action for a certain period, but how long will this period last, knowing that the Zionists insist that the PLO cannot possibly be acquitted and that nothing could cleanse 'Arafat's past.

'Arafat now has a chance to back and support this blessed fedayeen group and hasten to suspend the dialogue with Washington. This is the least he should do to signal a turn in his policy which the honest people and mujahidin could consider as a plea for pardon, an act of penitence, and regret.

Phalangist Statement on Sa'adah Government Return

NC0506184890 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The Phalangist Party's political bureau has withdrawn party leader Dr. George Sa'adah's resignation from the government. Dr. Sa'adah has said that he will carry out his ministerial duties from a building in East Beirut where Minister Michel Sasin has an office.

The political bureau pointed out that the party had earlier presented Dr. Sa'adah's resignation from the government as part of its efforts to curb tension in East Beirut and try to develop a unified Christian stand. However, the war for sole control upset all equations and made our participation in a comprehensive solution necessary if a way out of this futile war is to be found.

In a statement issued today, the political bureau pointed out that the withdrawal of Sa'adah's resignation is linked to a working plan to revive the state institutions and solve the people's problems.

The Phalangist political bureau commended the steadfastness of Phalangists in the face of the pressure and harassment they are experiencing in northern and southern al-Matn. The party recalled that it had been the first to warn against the seriousness of the situation in the eastern area because of the monopoly on opinion, the measures to silence rational voices, and the attempts to foster the illusion that the crisis can be resolved by competing for authority.

The Phalangist political bureau called on the people to return to free, rational, and responsible dialogue.

Leaders Depart for Cairo; Sasin Acting Premier

NC0506133890 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] President Ilyas al-Hirawi, Prime Minister Dr. Salim al-Huss, and their accompanying delegation left for Egypt at 1400 today on the first leg of a tour that will also take them to Libya and Tunisia. They will discuss the various aspects of the current Lebanese situation with the leaders of the countries they visit.

Ministers Dr. George Sa'adah and Michel Sasin have informed President al-Hirawi, Speaker al-Husayni, and Prime Minister al-Huss that they are joining the government to strengthen the legitimate state institutions on the basis of the al-Ta'if accord. This came before al-Hirawi and al-Huss departed for Cairo this afternoon for a three-day visit during which they will hold talks with President Husni Mubarak. The talks will center on the current Lebanese situation and the Arab assistance necessary to extricate Lebanon from its crisis.

Minister Michel Sasin has been designated acting prime minister for the duration of Dr. al-Huss' absence.

Klibi Arrives To Discuss Baghdad Summit

JN0506194590 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus at 1830 today on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. Welcoming him at Damascus international airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Foreign Ministry's deputy director of protocol, and the general commissioner of the Israeli boycott offices in Damascus.

Klibi made the following statement to the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY: It gives me great pleasure to visit Damascus today following my recent visit here before the Baghdad summit. It is natural for me to return to Syria a few days after that summit ended to discuss the pan-Arab issues the summit tackled and the resolutions it adopted. It goes without saying that, where pan-Arab security is concerned, attention must inevitably be directed toward Syria, which plays a prominent role in tackling security challenges.

Klibi added: In view of its geographic location and the pan-Arab principles it has adopted under the directives of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria bears a major responsibility in the Arab-Israeli confrontation. He added: I will be honored to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss anything that will further enhance the Arab nation's ability to confront challenges to pan-Arab security, to safeguard its supreme interests, and to achieve its legitimate objectives.

Qatari Heir Apparent Arrives on Official Visit

Received by Khaddam

JN0506184390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] At the invitation of Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, arrived in Damascus today on an official visit to Syria.

He was received by Mr. Khaddam and ministers. The delegation accompanying his highness comprises the ministers of information, communication, foreign affairs, and senior Qatari officials.

Received by Al-Asad

JN0606105790 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister of the state of Qatar, and his delegation. Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam attended the meeting.

Conveys Amir's Greeting

JN0506184690 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpts] At 1300 today, His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister in the State of Qatar, arrived in Damascus on a three-day official visit to Syria. [passage omitted]

In a statement to SANA, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah said: Responding to the kind invitation extended to me by my brother Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam, I am pleased to visit my second homeland, Syria, carrying for His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad the heartfelt greetings and best wishes of his brother His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar, together with the deep respect and affection of the Qatari people for his excellency and the fraternal Syrian people, who maintain close brotherly ties with the Qatari people. Our two peoples also share the same pan-Arab goals. I would like to take this opportunity to note fraternal Syria's important role, which deserves every appreciation, in supporting the just Arab causes and finding fair solutions to them in order to enable our genuine Arab nation to mobilize every effort to achieve comprehensive development, security, and a better future for its peoples.

His highness the heir apparent also said: I fervently hope that my visit will help in promoting the cordial relations between our two fraternal peoples and reinforcing coordination and cooperation between our two countries in all political, economic, and educational areas. Concluding, he said: The dangers threatening our Arab nation require us to intensify bilateral and collective consultations to unify the positions and mobilize all the energies and potentials in order to maintain our greater homeland's security and stability and to protect its interests from international conflicts and foreign influence. I beseech Almighty God to grant us success for our glorious Arab nation.

Meets With Khaddam

JN0506195490 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] At 1700 today, Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister in the state of Qatar, and his delegation.

The meeting was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense; Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; Yusuf al-Ahmad, minister of transportation; Muhammad Salman, minister of information; Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Nizar al-Jundi, Syrian charge d'affaires in the State of Qatar.

The Qatari delegation comprises Shaykh Hamad Bin-Suhaym Al Thani, minister of information; 'Abdallah

Bin-Salih al-Mana', minister of transportation and communication; Mubarak 'Ali al-Khatir, minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad Bin-Khalid Al Thani, director of his highness the heir apparent's office; and Mani' 'Abd-al-Hadi al-Hajiri, Qatari ambassador in Damascus.

The talks during the meeting centered on the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict, the latest Arab and international developments, and the means of enhancing joint Arab action.

Received by Defense Minister

JN0606172190 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] General Mustafa Talas, deputy general commander, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, this morning visited His Highness Shaykh Hamad Bin-Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, at his place of residence in Damascus. They discussed bilateral issues of interest to the two fraternal countries.

Gen. Mustafa Talas received at his office this morning his highness the Qatari heir apparent and defense minister and the delegation with him. The meeting was attended by General Hikmat al-Shihabi, Army and Armed Forces chief of the general staff, and General 'Ali Arslan and Hasan Turkumani, deputies of the chief of general staff. Discussion centered on joint issues and ways to bolster military cooperation between the armies of the two fraternal countries.

Israel Policy 'Rejection' of World Community

JN0606100290 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jun (SANA)—In today's editorial, the newspaper TISHRIN wonders: What does the Zionist rejection of the Soviet-American stand which opposes Jewish settlement in the occupied Arab territories mean? The paper says: This rejection means that the Zionist entity does not respect the will of the international community and does not want to willingly abandon its aggressive and expansionist ambitions. It also absolutely refuses to allow the wave of detente currently sweeping the world to enter the region.

The paper adds: The Zionists pay no attention to the weak, the submissive, or those who brag. They only fear those who clearly see the dangers of Zionism on the present and future of the Arabs and who fully prepare themselves to confont and uproot this danger.

TISHRIN affirms that reality has shown that the policy of resistance and steadfastness pursued by al-Asad's Syria is the only way to enable the Arabs to face Zionist ambitions, protect themselves from extinction, strengthen their self-confidence, and enable them to snatch the initiative from Zionism, which has tried to exploit world changes to serve its aggressive ambitions.

The paper concludes: The world would only listen to a powerful, unified Arab nation. The stronger the Arabs are, the less they would imagine a quick and easy settlement with the enemy, and the stronger their position would become to influence world changes in their favor and in the service of liberating their land and regaining their usurped rights.

Paper Warns of 'Major Explosion' Over Settlements

JN0506121990 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Damascus, 5 Jun (SANA)—The newspaper TISHRIN stresses the need to see the Soviet and U.S. presidents translate into deeds and acts their statements which urged Israel to do away with its plans to settle immigrants in the occupied territories. The paper warns of a major explosion if Israeli leaders reject these statements.

In a commentary published today, the paper refers to the statements made by Soviet President Gorbachev in the presence of U.S. President Bush—statements which expressed the hope that their mutual concern over the issue will elicit interest on the part of Israel and prompt the Israelis to make specific decisions, otherwise, the issue of granting exit visas for Soviet Jews would have to be considered more thoroughly.

The paper says: When they rejected the Soviet demand that Soviet Jews not be settled in the occupied territories, the Zionists reiterated their old desire to continue to implement their settlement scheme. And this is unachievable without the perpetration of massacres similar to the Dayr Yasin, Qibyah, and Kafr Qasim massacres.

The paper recalls that Shamir revealed on several occasions the hostile and expansionist covetousness of the Zionist entity, particularly when he announced a few months ago that the new Jewish emigration requires new settlement endeavors and new territories and also when he hinted about the need to establish Greater Israel extending from the Euphrates to the Nile. The paper adds: This means that the Israeli leaders are bent on settling Jews in the occupied Arab territories and also on building new settlements.

Concluding, TISHRIN asks the Soviet and U.S. presidents to translate their statements into deeds if they really seek to establish a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East. Otherwise, a major explosion will inevitably come at the hands of our kinfolk, the heroes of the intifadah in Palestine, Golan, and southern Lebanon, the paper adds.

Washington, Moscow Must Join Against Settlement

JN0506201890 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, Yitzhaq Shamir's reaction to the Soviet President's warning against the consequences of

settling Soviet Jewish immigrants in the occupied territories came as no surprise. The reaction, indeed, was in full harmony with Shamir's views on annexing these territories or considering them part of Greater Israel. It is also in line with Shamir's current efforts to form a government comprising parties—like his own—that reject withdrawal from the West Bank in Gaza. Furthermore, the fate of this government depends on the support of a party that makes the expulsion of the Arabs from the occupied territories a condition for joining the coalition. This being the case, how can anyone be surprised at Shamir's insistence on the right of Soviet Jews to settle in the occupied territories?

What counts, however, is that the Soviets have decided their position on the issue. As stressed by President Gorbachev, the Soviets will stop emigration if settlement in the occupied territories does not come to a halt.

But what is the position of the other side—the United States—on Shamir's insistence on settling Soviet Jews in the occupied West Bank and Gaza? We know that the declared U.S. position rejects the establishment of new settlements or the expansion of existing ones in those territories. But what is the use of this rejection if it is not matched by practical measures to curb this Zionist colonialist expansionism?

The least that Washington must do is join forces with Moscow to press Israel into stopping this settlement activity and to take practical steps against Israel if it fails to do so. What is the significance and use of the U.S. objection to settlements as long as it is not accompanied by action to curb the influx of the human waves into those settlements?

There is no time for double standards, especially if practiced by a superpower with a great responsibility in regional conflicts, especially the Middle East conflict in which the United States is organically and directly involved. The entire world now knows that the current developments in the region, which are characterized by constant Israeli obstacles to peace and by intense Israeli intransigence and stubbornness regarding settlement in, and annexation of, the occupied territories, are pushing the region to the brink of explosion.

If Washington really wishes to push the region toward peace, it should not continue to bet on the policies of the next Israeli Government. For Shamir and the parties allied with him have made these positions very clear more than once. Rather, the United States should take the measures, at least as a first step, to defuse the explosive situation by applying pressure to prevent settlement, or stop immigration totally. Then, the United States should force Israel to comply with international opinion by moving toward peace and ending its belligerence, which threatens the peace and security of both the region and the world at large.

Press Criticizes U.S. Security Council Veto

JN0306084390 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A New U.S. Reward for the Zionist Aggression," the newspaper AL-BA'TH affirms in today's editorial that the U.S. Administration's recent position confirms for the thousandth time that the Arab individual has no value to the Americans and that the only thing that concerns this administration in our region is to maintain Israel's strength and keep the Arabs weak and disunited so that it can blackmail them and push them to make further concessions to Israel in return for nothing. The paper adds: Moreover, the U.S. Administration also seeks to exhaust the numerous and highly significant Arab resources and to place them most often at the service of the Israeli war effort.

AL-BA'TH adds: By using the veto to defeat a draft resolution calling for the dispatch of a UN mission to the occupied Arab territories to investigate Israeli practices against Arabs, the United States has proven once again its enmity toward the Arab nation and thus lost all international credibility regarding all the statements that it makes about a just peace in the region.

Concluding, AL-BA'TH says: There is no doubt that it has become vitally important for the Arabs to take specific stands vis-a-vis all those who choose to be our enemies to help safeguard our pan-Arab and national causes and consequently to preserve our pan-Arab dignity.

In one of its commentaries, the newspaper AL-THAWRAH comments on the same issue and indicates that the United States confirms on all occasions its enmity toward the Arabs, its failure to understand their cause, and its disregard for all of their national and pan-Arab wishes and aspirations. The paper adds: The United States has always proven that it sides with Israel, espouses its ideas and proposals, and provides it with all means of strength and superiority to enable it to forge ahead in its pursuit of an aggressive and expansionist policy at the expense of the Arabs, their lands, and their existence.

In its commentary, AL-THAWRAH asserts that the recent position of the U.S. Administration is strange. The paper adds: Besides, this position makes one raise bitter questions on the concepts of democracy, justice, and human rights upheld by Washington.

The paper wonders: How can Washington leave no stone unturned for the sake of trivial and insignificant individual cases and at the same time forget that there is an entire people whose land has been occupied, whose rights have been denied, whose dignity has been violated, and who have been the target of the ugliest genocidal war known throughout the contemporary human history at the hands of the Israeli butchers?

In one of its commentaries and under the headline "Between the European and U.S. Positions," the newspaper

TISHRIN says that the EC member states have called upon the United Nations to shoulder its responsibilities and to play an effective role to protect the civilian residents of the occupied Arab territories and to ensure that human rights there are protected. The paper adds: The EC pointed out that the United Nations can play a positive role in this regard, and that the situation in the occupied Arab territories cannot remain as it is at present.

The paper says that the EC member states are demanding the things asked for by the international community—the very things which are rejected by only the United States.

Concluding its commentary, TISHRIN says: Since President Bush assumed office, the United States has promised to pursue a more balanced policy toward the Middle East region. However, the obvious U.S. tilt in favor of Israel can in no way be called a balanced policy. This also encourages Israel to go to excess in its aggression and perpetration of massacres, and strips Washington of all credibility.

Writer Warns Against 'Futile Outside Solutions'

JN0406143290 Damascus SYRIA TIMES in English 28 May 90 p 6

["Concessions Bring No Solutions" by 'Atif Ma'tuq]

[Text] Time and again, we have emphasised the uselessness of separate deals and partial solutions with regard to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. However, events during the past twelve years have proved that.

Statements have been issued recently by a number of Palestinian officials casting serious doubts over American proposals on separate Palestinian-Israeli talks in the light of the escalating intransigence and arrogance by the Israelis and in the absence of any form of pressures on Israel. As a matter of fact, separate deals have never served the Arab cause. On the contrary, those who have worked these deals out, have always sought the dismembering of the Arab stand and thus enabled Israel to practice blackmail at a large scale and confront good and honest Arab intentions with evasiveness, procrastination and perpetrating more genocidal and aggressive attacks.

If Arab strength lies in the unity of the Arabs, then it is natural that Israel works to deprive them of this factor of strength, and thus takes each Arab side separately to practice evasiveness and procrastination until this party becomes weak. A glaring example of this is the talk on Palestinian-Israeli talks. The Palestinian side, as we all know, has offered a number of significant concessions, and yet has not received in exchange but more Israeli intransigence and rejection. On the other hand, the American side found it sufficient to call on Israel to show some flexibility, and has not exercised any pressure on Israel, and has not up-lifted the level of its talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Of course, the results of all this have been more crimes and massacres by Israel in the occupied territories and a rejection by Israel to conduct any dialogue. Indeed, Israel has openly declared that the occupied Arab territories are part of 'greater Israel' and that these territories will be used to settle hundreds of thousands of Jewish new-comers.

In this context, it must be pointed out that the American administration has not changed its policy despite Israel's rejection of the Baker Plan. Indeed, instead of adopting more effective stands, the United States has been going back on a number of already declared stances. A few days ago, U.S. Secretary of State James Baker approved the idea of dispatching U.N. observers to the occupied Arab territories, and it was only two days ago when Baker himself changed his mind and declared Washington's objection to the idea.

The Arabs, today, are called upon to shoulder their responsibilities and be in charge of their capabilities and not to bet on futile outside solutions. The obvious means to do that is to adopt the stand of unity, solidarity and adherence to the convening of an international conference which approves resolutions issued by the United Nations Organisation.

Afghanistan

Loya Jirga Issues Resolution 5 June

LD0506084790 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR—The Loya Jirga [Grand National Assembly] of the people of Afghanistan was held in Kabul on May 28-29, 1990 to consider and ratify the draft amendments to the constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan, reads a resolution released by Loya Jirga of the people of Afghanistan.

It is pointed in the resolution that as the highest manifestation of the will of the freedom loving people of Afghanistan, the Loya Jirga was attended by the president and vice-presidents of the republic, members of the National Assembly and of the Council of Ministers, the chief justice, deputies and members of the Supreme Court, the attorney general and deputy-attorneys general, chairman and members of the Constitutional Council, members of the Executive Committee of the National Front, members of the Council of Ulema and Clergy, provincial governors and Kabul mayor, 50 prominent political, scientific, public and spiritual personalities, and 10 deputies elected by people from each province or its equivalent, all totalling 772 delegates.

The president of the Republic of Afghanistan esteemed Najibullah presented in the Loya Jirga a report on the developments [which] occurred in the country during the interval between the two Loya Jirgas, setting forth the main aspects of the new mechanism for the political solution to the Afghan problem.

The Loya Jirga discussed the draft amendments to the constitution of the republic which were worked out in conformity with the development of the situation, expansion and deepening of the policy of national reconciliation and the proposals received from various sources.

The Loya Jirga clearly stresses that in spite of numerous measures, proposals and initiatives undertaken by the government of the Republic of Afghanistan in an effort to stop war and ensure peace, and despite the fact that over the last three and half years the policy of national reconciliation has produced fruitful results and that in some regions of the country hostilities have ceased and a relative calmness has been maintained, regrettably however, foreign interference as well as war and military confrontation in some areas of the country continue, taking a heavy human toll and inflicting huge material losses.

Cognizant of the developments that have emrged both at national and international levels, guided by the principles of the sacred religion of Islam, observing the favourable Afghan traditions and rituals, based on the facts of the country's history and culture and in conformity with the United Nations Charter and the universal Declaration of Human Rights, and perceiving the heavy responsibility before the entire Afghan nation, to search points of agreement among the parties involved, and to preserve the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty and unity, the Loya Jirga of the people of Afghanistan declared:

1. Having heard and assessed the report by President Najibullah, the Loya Jirga approves the report and supports the efforts made by the leadership of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan towards inviting the opposition for contribution to the cessation of war and for resorting to ways of a political settlement demanded by the Afghan people.

2. Having all-sidedly discussed the proposed amendments to the constitution, the Loya Jirga approves them, with corections made during the discussions.

The amendments, formulation of which had been prepared in the light of the new transformations in the world and society of Afghanistan, the deepening of the policy of national reconciliation and the proposals received from the different sources, paved the way for extensive understandings among Afghans and expansion of democracy. The Islamic characteristics of Afghanistan have been inserted in the amendments, the concessional position of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] was deleted and political pluralism have been accepted as a basis of political system.

The comprehensive, equal, free, secret and direct principles of elections were assigned and the judges and attorneys are totally to be neutral and non-party. The assessment of accusations and the type of trial of the state high-ranking authorities were predicted and the appointment of those individuals that they themselves or their spouses are not born of Afghan parents are forbidden in the civilian and military high-ranking posts or as diplomatic officials.

The scope of socio-economic activities of the private sector have totally expanded. The monopoly or the state control have been terminated or reduced in these spheres.

Cognizant of the national interest of Afghanistan, foreign investment was encouraged and foreign banks enterprises and establishment of foreign educational and higher educational institutions are allowed. Similarly, the creation of favourable conditions for the adoption of the legal status of permanent neutrality of Afghanistan and its demilitarisation have been envisaged.

3. Having meticulously analyzed the developments since May 1989, the Loya Jirga notes that despite the positions taken by some opposition leaders and despite the reticence and passiveness of some forces and figures in the process, the policy of national reconciliation has born positive results and vindicated the fact that the military solution has no prospect and that the realistic solution to the Afghan problem is a political settlement by means of negotiations.

Therefore, the Loya Jirga assigns the leadership of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan to continue

to pursue the policy of national reconciliation and conduct talks and conversation with the opposition.

4. While understanding the decision of the state on the need for declaration and lifting the state of emergency, the Loya Jirga believes that under the state of emergency, the Council of Home Defence, has played a significant role in leading the country's courageous armed forces, in safeguarding the homeland and preventing its disintegration, in beating off various interference and conspiracies from outside, and in breaking and frustrating economic blockade and sabotage.

Should such anti-national actions happen in the future, the leadership of the government of the Republic of Afghanistan shall be entitled to take appropriate measues to ensure that the independent, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of the country are safeguarded.

The Loya Jirga ratified the new mechanism proposed by President Najibullah, which has been prepared with due consideration given to the country's high interests and to the legitimate interests of all Afghan political forces in an aim to fulfil the will of the people of Afghanistan via general, equal, free, secret and direct elections under the international supervision.

According to this mechanism a cooling down period of the situation has been anticipated aimed at providing the primary conditions for talk consisting of referendum, partial or general cease-fire and the return of refugees. With the beginning of talks, a transitional period will be started and will be concluded with the formation of an elected government. In this period, national peace conference will be held and form the committee of coordination and preparation of elections and the commissions on drafting the constitution and elections law, the Loya Jirga will be held to approve the new constitution and elect the president of the republic. Parliamentary elections will be held on the basis of the new law of election, the new elected and acceptable government will be formed for all and will take over the affairs.

For the solution of foreign dimensions of the issue, and international conference under the supervision of the United Nations will be held. The conference will agree on cutting the delivery of weapons to the warring sides, the meticulous observation of the Geneva accords, the inscription of the legal status of permanent neutrality of Afghanistan and its demilitarisation and to make provision for receiving international assistance for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

6. Assessing the recent developments, the Loya Jirga notes that, following the departure of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, the expansion and deepening of the reconciliation policy and promotion of democracy in the country, the main reasons behind armed confrontation and the continued existence of Afghan refugees abroad have been removed. In step with this, possibilities for the resettlement of the refugees have been provided and necessary preparations have been made for resolving other social problems confronting the refugees. The Loya Jirga invites all Afghan refugees in foreign countries to return to their native land.

7. The Loya Jirga condemns any act against reconciliation and democracy, any plot or conspiracy hatched against accord and reconciliation among the Afghans and any armed attempt for seizing the state's power through conspiracy exemplified by the abortive coup of March 6, 1990. The Loya Jirga regards this attempt as a ring of the chain of interference and aggression against the independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty and unity of Afghanistan. The Loya Jirga, therefore, demands a legal punishment of the organizers of the coup attempt that inflicted heavy casualties and losses on our countrymen.

8. The Loya Jirga expresses its gratitudes to the United Nations and its secretary general Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar in person for his good offices, to the coordinator of the UN humanitarian and economic assistance relating to Afghanistan Mr. Sadruddin Agha Khan, coordinator of UN economic and humanitarian assistance pertaining to Afghanistan, member countries of NAM [Nonaligned Movement] and other world personalities who have contributed to the political settlement of the Afghan problem and to economic and humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan. It expresses hope that such assistance are accelerated and expanded.

Guided by the principles of the sacred religion of Islam and mindful of the high interests of the country, the Loya Jirga declares that the suffered people of Afghanistan abhor war and bloodletting and want an early establishment of peace. Under the present circumstances, when favourable opportunities and conditions have been created both at national and international levels for the political resolution of the Afghan issue, it is the national, Islamic and humane duty of all the political parties, groups, Afghan circles and personalities to place the national interests of Afghanistan above their party, group and personal benefits and to play their patriotic role for the national accord that shall lead to the cessation of war and ensurance of peace in the country.

Help comes from Allah, concludes the resolution.

Sends Message to Opposition Commanders

LD0506075490 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR—Since the past 12 years the war is going on in our country causing extensive calamaties such as heavy human and materials losses to the people, says message of the Loya Jirga [Grand Assembly] addressed to the field oposition commanders inside the Republic of Afghanistan (RA).

In order to end this dirty and bloody war, the state of the RA has announced the national reconciliation policy acclaimed by the majority of the Afghans, including hundred thousands of the Afghan refugees living abroad.

The 12 year experience shows that war is not the way for the solution of the Afghan problem. It serves interests of the enemies of the Afghans alone. It is for this reason that a number of our brothers have abandoned war and have joined the national reconciliation policy recently.

Now that the grounds for the negotiations between the Afghans are provided, it is up to our brothers to lay their arms down and take active part in the rehabilitation of the country.

It must be said here that new changes have occurred in Afghanistan and the constitution of the country is amended.

In this critical moment we are inviting our brothers that by deserting war and hostility prevent further destruction of the Afghans home and instead by taking active part in its reconstruction fulfil your patriotic task before your paternal home and compatriots, the message emphasizes.

It must be said here that for the external dimension of the Afghan problem an international conference under the auspices of the UN will be held and will reach into an agreement on the aspects of neutrality, permanent demilitarisation of Afghanistan and attraction of foreign assistance for the rehabilitation of the RA, the message concludes.

Sends Message to Refugees

LD0506093790 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Kabul, June 4, BAKHTAR—With the every passing day your living conditions are deteriorating and your families become poorer, problems of homelessness, unemployment, lack of food and nonexistance of hospitals and other facilities needed by yuou will be increased in the future, says message of the Loya Jirga addressed on May 29, 1990 to the Afghan refugees currently living the alien lands.

Now that the factors which forced you to leave your homes and villages for the alien lands have been eliminated, the national reconciliation policy has announced, the Soviet forces were pulled out, the monopoly of power ended, parliamentary elections have made and decrees pertaining to the repatriation of the properties of the refugees are enacted and ample measures for the resettlement and employment of the refugees are adopted. We members of the May Loya Jirga (Grand Assembly) invite you to return home and pursue your honourable lives in your country again, the message adds.

The Loya Jirga ratified changes made in the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan (RA) in the first article of the Constitution the Islamic character of Afghanistan has been enshrined and political pluralism has been accepted as the basis of the political system in the country, the message says.

In the socio-economic life of the country, the private sector has been expanded and the state control in this areas is eliminated or decreased.

The foreign investment to the country encouraged. The permanent neutrality of Afghanistan is envisaged, the message stresses.

The Loya Jirga approved the proposed mechanism of the president of the Republic of Afghanistan directed for the ensurance of the demands and wills of the people through the general, free, equal, secret and direct election under the international supervision, the message adds.

According to this mechanism a period of the cooling down of the situation for the provision of primary conditions for talks, including referendum, partial or general ceasefire and encouraging of refugees to return home is also envisaged.

With the start of negotiations a transitional period will be commenced and lasts till the formation of the newly elected government.

During, this period the national peace conference will be held and it will form the coordination and preparatory committees and commissions for the draft of the constitution and the law on elections.

Later, Loya Jirga will be held and will approve the new constitution and elects the president. Later, the parliamentary elections will be held and a new elected government will take office in the country.

For the solution of the external dimensions of the Afghan issue, an international conference sponsored by the UN will be held and would discuss matters relating to the stopping of the arms delivery to the warring sides, observance of the Geneva accords, permanent neutrality and demilitarisation of the RA as well as attraction of the international assistance for the rehibilitation of Afghanistan.

We are confident that after considering this message you refugee brothers take your decisions to return home, the message concludes.

Officers Involved in March Coup Said Arrested

BK0506135790 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 5 Jun 90 p 1

[Text] Kabul June 4—General Hamid Gul former commandant of the 15th armour division of Afghanistan army and General Fatih, ex-commandant of Frontier regiment have been arrested, according to a report by MIDIA [Media Information Department of Islamic Afghanistan].

The report says both Generals were involved in an abortive coup on March 6.

Brigadier Mohammad Yaqub, Commander of the Rocket unit along with 11 officers was also recently arrested by KhAD [Afghan secret police] from Kabul.

Government Offensive in Paghman Said Failing

BK0506134390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Islamabad, June 5 (AFP)—A joint air and ground offensive by Afghan Government troops to drive mujahidin guerrillas from the hills around Kabul has failed to make any headway, Western diplomats here said Tuesday [5 June]. The 11-week attack, virtually uninterrupted since it began March 25, has made little progress, they said, citing sources in the Afghan capital.

Mujahidin guerrillas pounding Kabul from the Paghman hills, 15 kilometres (9 miles) to the west, last year consolidated their positions after capturing several strategic posts in the valley. Paghman is a resistance stronghold, often used as a launching pad for rocket attacks on Kabul.

Ground attacks by regular troops, elite guards and militia units have been backed by air strikes and artillery barrages, the diplomats said. Contradicting an official claim that government forces had overrun vital mujahidin posts, they said the resistance was still holding its positions. Resistance fighters were still entrenched in bunker-like caves despite the three-month assault, they added.

The diplomats said mujahidin led by Mullah Ismatullah had launched a counter-offensive May 26, adding that rebel gunners had shot down a jet fighter and killed 28 government soldiers last week.

Journalists who visited the area said government control ended at the 12-kilometre (eight-mile) mark on the Paghman road, beyond which civilian traffic is forbidden. The area surrounding the last government post was strewn with hundreds of spent shells and live ammunition, the journalists said.

Guerrillas fired about 150 rockets within two hours Sunday [3 June], disrupting a trip to Paghman arranged for two journalists by the Foreign Ministry, which claimed earlier that government troops had captured key rebel positions there.

Rebels Reportedly Kill 26 Kabul Troops in Ghowr

BK0106153490 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin are reported to have killed 26 soldiers in an encounter with Kabul regime forces in Ghowrak District of Ghowr Province. In another attack on the Kabul regime forces in Qandahar, the mujahidin damaged three military posts. They also set ablaze six Kabul regime tanks in a surprise attack in Maywand District.

Extremists 'Cleared,' Ammunition Destroyed 1 June

LD0106171990 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Kabul, May 31, BAKHTAR—The armed extremists, Pakistani militarists and the Saudi mercenaries took under their sporadic heavy fires some residential areas in the Nangarhar Province during the past 3 days, a concerned military source said here today. The government forces retaliated and cleared 38 extremists from the battle scene.

The Khowst garrison shunned attacks of the enemies launched from the Ismailkhail, Tanai and Jaji Maidan directions and killed 42 enemies.

The artillery and air forces took under their heavy bombardments the concentration areas of the enemies in the Torkotal, Sarpooza and Tangaigar areas in Qandahar province and surroundings of the Kalat city during that period. Twenty six enemies were killed. Seven servicemen and one civilian were injured.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition of the enemies were destroyed.

Also, 120 rockets, 8 cases of bullets of machine-gun were seized.

India

Spokesman: Border Troop Withdrawal Under Way

BK0506150090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] An External Affairs Ministry spokesman today contradicted a report from Islamabad that India had not commenced the withdrawal of its armored units from the Mahajan Range in Rajasthan along the Indo-Pak border. The spokesman said in New Delhi that the withdrawal commenced on schedule and is well under way.

Singh on Efforts To Form 'National Government'

BK0506125990 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said that he is in favor of a national government of all political parties, provided there is a consensus on national issues. Talking to newsmen on board his special aircraft on his return journey from Kuala Lumpur, as well as at the airport news conference on his arrival in Delhi, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that it is his view that the country should move from personality-oriented politics to issue-based politics. He, however, made it clear that this was his personal view, as he had not discussed it within the Janata Dal or with parties supporting his government.

The prime minister's observations came when newsmen asked him for his comments on reports that some members of his party have said that they would support the idea of having a national government.

Asked whether a national government would include or exclude the leader of the opposition, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister said that it is not his life's mission to remove an individual from a particular post. He said he had already moved Mr. Gandhi from where he had to be moved.

Asked on which issues there should be national consensus, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh said that these have been mentioned in the Janata Dal's election manifesto.

Asked whether the talks among the major political parties for a national government are aimed at removing him from his prime ministership, Mr. Singh said if a national consensus could be evolved on various issues by sidelining him, he is prepared to work for the cause of a national government. The prime minister described the G-15 [Group of 15] summit as a success. [passage omitted]

Says 'Clear Signals' Sent to Pakistan

BK0406102290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The prime minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, has said India has sent clear signals to Pakistan on defusing tension on the border and is awaiting that country's response. Mr. Singh disclosed this in an interview to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE in Kuala Lumpur. He however declined to spell them out. Asked whether there is any deadline for getting the response, Mr. Singh said he expected an early reply. They have asked for a week or 10 days, he said. Mr. Singh said all that Pakistan has to do is to live as a good neighbor. He said before agreeing to talks with Pakistan, we would like that country to take some action on the ground.

Asked whether a war with Pakistan is imminent, Mr. V.P. Singh said it is for Pakistan to make up its mind as only it is laying mines and getting airfields ready.

Asked whether the two super powers' meeting in Camp David could do anything to influence the situation, the prime minister clearly said that this is a bilateral issue. Mr. Singh said the United States has exerted pressure on Pakistan to stop running training camps for terrorists. The Bush Administration has also been appreciative of India's stand. He said, in fact, they have specifically said that the plebiscite is out of context. Mr. Singh said the Soviet Union has always been clear on the issue and believes that the Simla accord is the proper framework for the resolution of the conflict.

Rejecting the question of plebiscite in Kashmir, the prime minister charged Pakistan of violating the Simla Accord by sending subversives across the border.

Kashmir Governor on Security Steps; Arms Seized

BK0506161190 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The Jammu and Kashmir governor, Mr. Girish Chandra Saxena, has said that security on the borders will be further tightened up to foil attempts by Pakistan-trained terrorists to infiltrate into the state. Talking to newsmen in Jammu today, he said there will be no let-up in the drive against the subversives. But care would be taken that no innocent people are harassed or harmed. The governor said that the security forces have obtained important clues to the identity of the killers of Mirwaiz Maulvi Mohammad Farooq and they would soon be arrested.

Replying to a question on recent detention and later release of a Srinagar journalist, Yusuf Jameel, the governor said that steps have already been taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Mr. Saxena said development activities are being accelerated throughout the state.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the security forces today arrested three subversives from the border areas and recovered some arms and ammunition from them. The security forces also seized another big cache of smuggled arms in the five-kilometer border belt. These include 50 antipersonnel mines, four antitank mines, [and] four magazines of LMG [light machine gun]. The situation in the Kashmir Valley remained peaceful today except one incident in which a girl was killed by militants in Rainawari area of Srinagar.

Sikh Leaders Arrested in Punjab Police Crackdown

BK0606010090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1947 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] New Delhi, June 5 (AFP)—A former high court judge and a politician were among Sikh leaders detained in a police crackdown in Punjab Tuesday [5 June] as 35 died in violent incidents in the northern state, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) said.

Two of the Sikh leaders detained on the eve of the final day of a "genocide week" sponsored by Sikh militants among others, were former Punjab and Haryana High Court Justice Ajit Singh and Simranjit Singh Mann, president of the Sikh Akali Dal (Mann group) party, PTI said. Also detained was Harminder Singh Gill, general secretary of the All India Sikh Students Federation, one of the most violent groups involved in a bloody Sikh movemement seeking independence for Punjab, PTI said.

Mr. Mann, a former police officer who was fired for his alleged links with militants, was taken into custody while his way to mark the sixth anniversary of the 1984 Indian army assault on the Sikh Golden Temple in Punjab's Amritsar City, observed as Ghallughara, or "genocide week" by Sikhs.

He emerged as an influential Sikh politician after his party won six of 13 seats from Punjab in the federal parliament's lower house in the November polls.

Some 650 people died by an official count in the army action, codenamed Operation Bluestar, to flush out entrenched militants from the then heavily fortified temple in the first week of June six years ago. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, the father of the current Sikh independence campaign, was among the 650 killed.

Police in Amritsar said a number of Sikh student federation leaders have gone in hiding to avoid arrest on the eve of the final day of "genocide week."

Police in the Sikh holy city said that tight security had been ordered around the Golden Temple, the main centre of genocide week ceremonies Wednesday [6 June].

Meanwhile, PTI said 12 Sikh militants were among 35 people killed in incidents connected with separatist violence in Punjab late Monday and Tuesday [4 and 5 June]. Six militants died Tuesday in a fierce gunbattle with security troops in Amritsar's Majitha County, Punjab's Director-General of Police K.P.S. Gill was quoted by PTI as saying. Another six separatists were also killed elsewhere in the state, including three in Kapurthala District, PTI said. Charan Singh, self-styled area commander of the Khalistan Liberation Force, one of half a dozen hardcore Sikh militant groups, was shot dead in a fight with security troops in Patiala District.

Some 940 people have died in separatist-linked violence in Punjab so far this year.

Golden Temple Function Blocked

BK0606032490 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The Punjab Government has decided not to allow the holding of the function, call for which has been given amongst others by some militant organizations inside the Golden Temple complex today.

An official spokesman said in Chandigarh today that the decision has been taken to avoid a clash between some rival sections of the organization which have given the call for the function. However, there will be no restrictions on the entry of devotees and employees of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh Temple Management] Committee. The spokesman said that some leaders, including the Akali Dal-Mann chief, Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann, have been arrested, while they were proceeding to Amritsar for apprehension of a breach of peace.

Time Bomb Explodes, Injures 3 in Assam 5 Jun

BK0606031090 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] In Assam, at least three persons were injured, when a powerful bomb fixed by the time device exploded yesterday in the Dispur capital complex. Official sources said that the miscreants kept the bomb in the main passage of the vegetable market.

Bomb Blast Injures 13 in Punjab 6 Jun

BK0606044290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0435 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] In Punjab, 13 people were injured in a powerful bomb blast in Batala city this morning. All the injured were rushed to hospital. Details are awaited.

Iran

President on Conditions for Talks With Iraq

LD0606083290 Tehran IRNA in English 0757 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 6, IRNA—According to the Iranian president preliminary meetings between Iranian and Iraqi experts should be held prior to any Tehran-Baghdad summit.

President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani speaking in a press conference with foreign and local reporters here Wednesday morning [6 June], said, "We have not given a negative reply to Iraq's proposal calling for a meeting of the two heads of states, but issues must be sorted out in preliminary negotiations at experts levels and in consultation with the United Nations secretary general as to guarantee success of such a meeting, if there is going to be one."

The president told reporters, "The resolution of the Baghdad summit discouraged us in our assumption that Iraqis are serious in establishment of peace."

On the fate of the hostages in Lebanon, President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said, "The irresponsible attitude of the U.S. has created further difficulties." Iran's policy, he added, "is to help secure release of all the hostages, whether Western, Lebanese or Iranian. We continue, as the leader (Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i) stated to hold on to this policy."

On the fate of Iranian hostages in Lebanon he said, "We have learned officially from a government and reliable sources in East Beirut that Iranian hostages are alive. Special envoy of a certain government has informed us." The president declined to name the country.

On Tehran-London ties, he said, "In principle we have no difficulty in restoration of relations with Britain. Both countries favor normalization of ties." But, he reiterated, "following the unpleasant attitude of Britain over the issue of 'The Satanic Verses,' the Iranian Parliament adopted a bill. With British acceptance of the bill (Iran's conditions for normalization of relations) no further obstacle will remain on the way of restoration of bilateral ties."

Tehran-London diplomatic ties were severed in March 1989 after the late Imam Khomeyni issued a fatwa (religious verdict) sentencing to death the apostate Indian-born British author for blaspheming Islam and the Islamic sanctities in his novel "The Satanic Verses."

"We have instructed the Foreign Ministry to resume ties with Britain immediately after the conditions set by the Majles bill are met," he told reporters.

The bill, adopted in February 1989, conditioned normalization of ties with Britain on London apologizing [to] the world Muslims for disrespecting Islam and Islamic sanctities and promising not to repeat such acts.

"The British Government must deplore the insults of Islam in 'The Satanic Verses' and declare its respect for Muslims' sanctities," stressed the president.

On a probable visit by a British parliamentary delegation to Iran, he said, "The Majles has to tackle the issue. If they approve of it, the government will not object."

"It is logical and wise in the eyes of the Westerners that Islam, which is the second major religion in Europe, not be insulted," he added.

More on normalization of ties with London he said, "If Mrs. Thatcher condemns Rushdie's novel, there will remain no problem on the way of resumption of ties. However, we have no right to withdraw the late imam's fatwa on Rushdie, it stays as it is."

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani said, "Iran will never abandon the aspirations and principles set by Imam Khomeyni for the sake of its needs (in its reconstruction). The West is mistaken in the assumption that Iran is in desparate need to need any foreign country. All needs are mutual."

Turning to Iran-Saudi ties, Rafsanjani said, "The main obstacle (on the way of relations) is the hajj issue. We have made our efforts. But the Saudi's (?hampering) [words indistinct] seems that the Saudis have been under the pressure of other countries including the U.S. Our policy is based on establishment of ties with all regional states including Saudi Arabia," he added.

As for the Kashmir issue, he said, "We have requested India to adopt a better attitude towards Muslims in Kashmir. In our judgement violence is not to the advantage of India."

"We are not for a tarnished Iran-India relations, but the issue of Kashmir is a serious one and a harsh treatment of Kashmiri Muslims is not proper," he stressed.

On situation in the Middle East, he said, "Iran-Syria ties are strategic and will not be subjected to regional and international developments."

As for migration of the Soviet Jews to the occupied territories, Rafsanjani said, "Iran is fully aware of the danger posed by the arrival of the new immigrants. We have a plan to prevent their influx and will raise in an appropriate opportunity."

The president stressed, "Campaign to restore the rights of the Palestinians is among the main ideals of the revolution which will always remain so."

Asked to comment on Iran's attitude towards Iraq in the face of a possible Iraq-Israel confrontation, the president said such a development was unlikely. "So far Iraq has not been engaged in a confrontation with Israel and only lately there has been a wave of political and propagandistic moves," he said adding, "we will support any country which launches a serious campaign against Israel."

As for the Tehran-Cairo relations, he said the Camp David accord was the reason for break of diplomatic ties. "Iran is interested in relations with the Egyptians. But, the main factor behind severence of ties still remains."

Returning to the issue of hostages Hashemi-Rafsanjani said, "an appropriate response was expected after the Lebanese unconditionally set free the hostages—release of hostages in Kuwait and Israel."

The president ruled out any connection between the presence in Tehran of representatives of Hizbollah and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the hostage issue. These delegates are currently here to attend the ceremonies marking the first anniversary of the demise of the late imam.

"Iran is like home to the Hizbollah and other forces. They have no connection with hostage taking." He added, "we contact those holding the hostages through third parties. The Lebanese have proven to be responsible towards release of the hostages."

Khamene'i Speaks to People of Khorasan

LD0506151890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, this morning, His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i, the guardian of the cause [vali-ye amr] of Muslims received seminary lecturers, 'ulema, Friday imams, clergymen of Mashhad, the deputy custodian, officials, and employees of the holy shrine of Imam Reza; the governor general, deputy governors, a number of local government officials and employees of the governorship of Khorasan; a number of people from the cities of Khorasan province and a group of selfless devotees [disabled] of the imposed war, along with esteemed facilies of the martyrs of Mashhad. [passage omitted] We bring the details of the speech delivered by the leader of the Islamic revolution. God bless.

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful. It is my duty to thank you all devoted and earnest sisters and brothers and your caravan, which smells of the perfume of the holy resting-place of the eighth imam—may greetings and felicitations be upon him—for your visit and presence and express my appreciation. [passage omitted]

These days sharp-minded people in the world are taking another look at this noisy and eventful revolution. From the very first day of the victory of the revolution, alongside the devious aims which the enemy harbored against this revolution, the Iranian nation and its great leader, there was one goal that had priority over others for them, and this was that they wanted to prevent that revolution from strengthening the morale of Muslims in the world. This is a very important thing; it poses a great danger to the United States, reactionaries, and leaders of base colonialist policies. A nation and a people retreat from the arena and are defeated when they lose their moraie. The combatants who were in the war arena

experienced this well. [passage omitted] The Islamic nation, which is over 1 milliard strong in the world, is spread over countries in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa which are known as Islamic; and there are prominent personalities, scholars, intellectuals, and philosophers among Muslims all over the world. This 1 billion strong population, which makes up over one-fifth of the world's population, if they want to have influence over world events in relation to their numbers, it would mean that one-fifth of all the events of the world would occur in accordance with the will of the Muslims. This is a very important thing; it is a very great thing. The religion of Islam too, contrary to some other religions, encourages people to take decisions, to be present on the scene, to be active in politics, ownership, administration and these kind of affairs. [passage omitted: saying other religions keep distance from these affairs].

Now, note carefully, take a population which possesses this greatness and holds the religious belief that it should intervene in world affairs, in life's affairs—if this population were to be united, high-spirited, if it regarded its right to choose, if it entered the arena, how difficult it would become for the superpowers! How much it would cost in compensation for colonialist forces which have plundered the oil, natural resources, money, markets and everything that there was in the countries of these same Muslims! Colonialism has been working for at least 150 years so that they day would not come about when Muslims could turn into nuisances for the world plunderers. They have been plotting for 150 years, spending money, undertaking military, political and cultural works so as to prevent this same happening—that is, the great presence of Muslims on the world scene.

The reason why colonialism, that is to say England and France, encroached on those Arab countries, in the wake of World War I—they engaged in plotting and planning, promising each other sectors and dishing out portions to each other, placing one of their pawns at the helm of each of those regions, putting corrupt and depraved individuals in charge—is that they were pursuing that goal. The main duty of the likes of Reza Khan [founder of the Pahlavi dynasty], Ibn-al Sa'ud Faruq of Egypt, and others, was to prevent the Muslims from uniting; to prevent them from establishing an active force; to prevent them from regaining their morale, hence entering the arena, entering the arena of the world politics. That was the basis of the colonialists' plan. Now, if you ponder on this, you will sense its magnitude: if you examine how the British Empire, alongside other colonialist governments—with the United States at the end of the chain—equipped with plenty of money, ammunition and scientific tools, cooperated with each other for decades, despite their differences, so as to accomplish that goal. [sentence as heard] What goal? That of precluding a united Muslim force from gaining a foothold in the arena of world politics; precluding the Muslims from feeling that they have the same rights, power, and ability to speak.

Suddenly, in the midst of the attempts made by colonialism, the United States and others. And in highly sensitive area—do you know that Iran was described as the crossroads of the Middle East; the only communication link between Eastern Asia and Europe for a long period, next to the Persian Gulf, by the Sea of Oman. Situated in the most sensitive of all regions, in such a sensitive juncture, with the arrogance at the peak of their victory, suddenly there loomed a great revolution, with an extraordinary and unprecedented leadership, and among the sincere feelings, emotions, alacrity and force of an intrepid nation which, totally shaken by Islam, were freed from any fear. all their plots were thwarted. first they could not believe it. They failed to come to grips with what had happened. [passage omitted]

The first impact of the revolution was to totally undermine the 150-year old foundation of colonialism throughout the world. For 150 years colonialism had endeavored to crush the morale of the Muslims. The world's Muslims felt no pride in their Islamic identity. In the era of the idol-worshippers [used in reference to the Pahlavi regime] did any of you ever see or hear any Muslim anywhere in the world—in Europe, the United States or other far corners, holding his head up, saying: I am a Muslim. Even though being a Muslim was an honor, nevertheless no one actually felt it as such, for they had crushed all morale.

The revolution changed that. Muslims all over the world gained a sense of Islamic identity, and their morale was strengthened. That is why we say that this revolutionary action has delivered its blow at the superpowers; they are unable to do anything; what can they do? The fact that the United States and its allies attempt once in a while to banish the Iranian nation from the arena by resorting to ridiculous and ludicrously funny threats—and their action is indeed ludicrous and funny. [sentence as heard]

Why do they fail to be effective? Because any threat directed at the Islamic Republic and its officials is of no benefit to the arrogance. How can they crush the morale of the Muslims which had been regained with the revolution? It will require another 150 years of work. When did the British Muslims ever find the strength, or pluck up the courage to march in the streets in thousands, and loudly voice their just remarks? When did a Muslim girl pluck up the courage to wear the Islamic hijab, in the heart of the world of blasphemy and decadence? This is due to the boost in their morale provided by you and your revolution, by your imam, and by your highly rewarding war [jang-e por barkat].

Your resistance, your uprising, your powerful morale, your legitimate demands, and your clenched fists gave life to the Muslims of the world. World arrogance cannot find a cure for this. You have delivered a blow and a defeat upon America and upon world arrogance. This was the seed which was sown by the imam. What can they do? This is why world arrogance feels so perplexed about the Iranian nation.

The day that world arrogance raised the issue of Salman Rushdie, it raised it so that the wicked, black-faced and

miserable person and his book, his satanic book, might damage the morale of Muslims, at least in some parts of the world. They thought that through insults and calumny in that book they could weaken Muslims to some extent. However, this action turned into a calamity for them. The imam's reaction towards that conspiracy was so decisive and crushing that all of them were shocked. By publishing that book and magnifying that book—and you may not know that for a couple of months in the Western press, especially in U.S. periodicals, I saw them because they were brought to me—they engaged in so much publicity that anyone who noticed the situation knew that it was a conspiracy. No matter how good a book is, if it is magnified so much, written about in magazines, reported on in the press, talked about as regards the sale of it, its publishers, if it is publicized, summarized, photographed—everybody can see that this is not normal. They made an enormous hue and cry about that book, so that they could weaken the morale of Muslims via that book, so that they could make films on the basis of that book and distribute them here and there, so that everyone could ridicule Muslims; so that, as a result, Muslims would be weakened and become demoralized.

On the contrary, the imam's reaction and the imam's reciprocal blow was so strong that it turned the whole situation upside down. The decree for the execution of Salman Rushdie which met with the massive welcome, affirmation and enthusiasm of Islamic nations throughout the world produced the reverse outcome. Now they in turn are demoralized. Now their supporters have to defend themselves in the course of this period [since Khomeyni's fatwa]. Therefore, from that day till now Western leaders and leaders of world arrogance when dealing with the Islamic Republic, say first: Please come and solve the issue of Salman Rushdie in some way. Whenever the chain of world arrogance has come across someone they thought could convey their words to the officials of the Islamic Republic, the first thing they have said, or among the first things they have said is: Please do something to solve this issue.

They exerted pressure, they made a great deal of noise, they made a great fuss, they made accusation, they resorted to every action, they wrote, they spoke, they condemned, they brought together their agent writers and artists, they signed petitions, hoping that they could make the slightest dent in this firm divine decree, and they have not succeeded. They will not succeed in reversing the decree for the execution of Salman Rushdie in future either because it is based on divine injunctions and like divine injunctions it is powerful and irrevocable.

The solution? They say, what is the solution? The solution is very simple. He is an offender; he has committed an offense. Let the divine command be implemented in his case; just like all the other offenders of the world. Let them turn him over to Muslims. We are not saying turn him over to us; let them just turn him over to British Muslims. Let them implement the divine command then it will be solved; it will be finished. It is not a knot which cannot be untied. This is the knot and this is how it can be untied: by implementing the divine command with regard to the creature which—in accordance with divine verses and decisive Islamic commands—has been condemned to a punishment—a punishment which must be carried out.

Well then, what is our duty? Let brave and faithful hearts listen to this point: You must not allow the strong spirit which the Muslims of the world have gained as a result of your revolution be weakened by one iota. That is the greatest duty of the Iranian nation.

Our imam, with the assistance of you people, did something which defeated the conspiracy to weaken the spirit of the world's Muslims—a conspiracy which they had worked on for 150 years or more. He raised the spirit of the Muslims of the world. You and I who are continuing that path today, must be careful not to do anything—commit any action or mistake—which would result in that spirit, which has been raised by our revolution, God forbid, being weakened or collapsing.

The enemy publicizes that, with the passing of the imam, the era of the imam has ended. The enemy is wrong. We have said, we have announced, we have stated—and all the people have proven—that, no, the era of the imam has not ended and will not end with the physical and apparent death of the imam. That has been proved. Yet the enemy says it. Beware lest a bunch of ignorant friends inside the county, by way of sympathy, on the basis of their limited understanding, should sit in some corner and think that this does not comply with the imam's line and the revolution and cry out: Oh, the era of the imam is at an end. If such a remark is uttered by anyone, even in passing, the enemy will be pleased. Beware!

Today, God be praised, at the head of the country's executive organs, stands a person in whom the imam had the greatest trust and confidence throughout the period of the revolution, before the revolution, and most of all after the revolution, until the moment of his death—our president. Well, someone who was so trusted by the imam, who was so close to the imam; who heard the imam's words more than anyone, who heard more of and knows more about the imam's confidences—some people just talk although they know nothing about the imam's heartfelt thoughts, like the chanter who raised an untimely cry, not knowing how many hours of the night had passed—such a person is now in charge of our affairs. I, too, am aware of what is going on. I know what is being done in the country. I am not uninformed. I have experienced all the country's executive affairs at close hand for eight years; before that, too, from the beginning of the revolution in the revolutionary council and so on.

There may even be people today who harbor the thought—let alone take action—of deviating from the direction, and the designated framework of the revolution? Some people like nannies who are kinder than mothers say various things and disturb the people's thoughts.

More important than anything today are the two things which I mentioned yesterday at the imam's blessed graveside; and I will repeat them. First, unity. Wherever you are, if you see that someone, a speaker, a newspaper, a journalist, with his words, with his insinutations, with his analyses wants to upset people and disturb their unity, know that he is making a mistake; know that he is going astray. Just know it; knowing it is enough. You do not need to do anything. Know that people who act that way are wrong; they are going astray.

Second, pursue the important task of construction right behind the government.

Officials in charge of the administration, civil servants, farmers, employees and workers, those who have financial capability to perform works related to the country's reconstruction, anybody who can do something for the government, in keeping with the government's central authority, you have seen how the imam used to support these governments affectionately and sincerely. I can say with certainty that since the beginning of the revolution, up till now, we never had a head of government like the one we have now. Of course, the heads and members of the past governments were outstanding and devoted personalities, but now they are even more outstanding and devoted.

Such deeds will make the imam's spirit happy. Making efforts, showing strength, maintaining solidarity, remaining faithful to the principles of the revolution—these will make the sacred spirit of the imam happy. Those things which used to make his physical being unhappy in his temporal life will, as a rule make his sacred spirit unhappy. Remember what used to make him suffer. The imam was a supporter of unity, of the poor and the meek, of social justice, of confrontation with global arrogance and its dependents. He supported the ever-increasing activity of the clergy. He used to support the committed and learned ulema. He used to support our sincere and emotional youth. He used to support those officials who were attached to their duties. Today the same is true. Today the same objectives and paths hold true. You must pay attention to ensure that the path is trodden well. Today is also 5 June [reference to Khomeyni's abortive uprising] that was a great day. The first foundation of our people's resistance, in a massive scale, was laid on that day; because they loved the imam. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Algeria Warns Against Aid to Fundamentalists

TA0106191390 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Reports from Tehran indicate that relations between the Islamic Republic and Algeria have reached a critical stage. Reportedly Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, in a special message to Hashemi-Rafsanjani delivered by Bendjedid's envoy who is attending the commemorations of Khomeyni's death anniversary, warned the Islamic Republic against supporting Algeria's religious fundamentalists.

These reports state that, in the wake of demonstrations and riots by religious fundamentalists in Algeria, it was revealed that a number of so-called students from the Imam Hoseyn University of the Guard Corps, who went to Algeria on the basis of a student exchange, held close contacts with radical and fanatical groups and coordinated their demonstrations. Moreover, the Islamic Republic regime's financial aid was placed at the disposal of Algerian Islamic radical groups by a member of the embassy staff called Vahidi, who is the Islamic Republic's charge d'affaires. Furthermore, an arms cache was discovered in the possession of these groups. All these arms were smuggled from Iran to Algeria by agents of the Islamic Republic.

Fadlallah Endorses Khomeyni Rushdie Decree

LD0106125390 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] On the first evening of the ceremonies marking the anniversary of the heart-rending death of the great leader of the Islamic revolution [Khomeyni], services were held by the Society of Iraqi Clergymen, resident in Qom, at Martyr Ayatollah al-Sadr Mosque in that city, last night.

According to a Central News Unit report during the ceremony, which was attended by Iraqi clergymen and seminarians and a large number of Iraqi emigres living in Qom, 'Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, a militant Lebanese clergyman, spoke about aspects of the struggle-ridden life of the great leader of the Islamic revolution. He said: Imam Khomeyni constantly thought of awakening the Muslims and restoring their ancient glory. Despite the imposition of war by the Iraqi regime, which was on America's orders and with the cooperation of powers opposed to Islam and regional reactionaries, and despite extensive efforts by the enemies of the Islamic revolution to prevent the awakening of the Muslims, the Islamic revolution has become a significant factor in awakening the Muslims and the oppressed of the world.

He described the divine death sentence on Salman Rushdie, the apostate author of the blasphemous book The Satanic Verses, by the great leader of the Islamic revolution, as an important factor in preventing blows from being dealt to the foundations of Islam. He said: That decree became a means to further awaken the world.

Reportage on Khomeyni Death Anniversary

Yazdi Speaks to Mourners

NC0306113890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Last night people continued to mourn the demise of the leader of the world's Muslims at his holy tomb. During this ceremony, mourners enamoured of his eminence the imam, who have come to Tehran from various parts of the Islamic homeland and Muslims who have come to Iran from other countries of the world, chanted

dirges and beat their chests and thus displayed the ummah's devotion to the imam once again.

Reports received state that the grief-stricken Muslims' mourning for the protector of the world's deprived and oppressed was so intense that it reminded one of the 'Ashura [10th day of moharram—day that Imam Hosayn was martyred]. The mourners' grief and mourning during last night's ceremonies over the demise of the leader of the world's Muslims have been described as rare.

During this ceremony, Mr. Yazdi, head of the judiciary, discussed the world's Muslims' adherence to his eminence the imam's decrees: The secret of this adherence lies in the love and affection felt by each and every Muslim in the world toward the late leader of the oppressed. The head of the judiciary clarified: For many consecutive years, the world's oppressors and arrogant tried their best to eliminate the role of genuine Islam. But by understanding this threat, his eminence the imam rose in a major confrontation.

Mr. Yazdi added: The relationship between the Muslim Iranian nation and Imam Khomeyni is unprecedented in the history of Islam, and this relationship created during the blessed life of the imam, may God rest his soul, will continue to safeguard the system and the revolution as in the past.

He said: The system's officials should not forget that the rule and power belong to the people and that these people want the rule and program of Islam. Mr. Yazdi continued: All opposition against the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran is because the opponents have been slapped in the face by Islam.

After Mr. Yazdi's remarks, a mourning ceremony continued in the presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni and several religious and political dignitaries.

Resistance Leader Comments

JN0306121890 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Paris, June 3, INA—Leader of the Iranian resistance Masud Rajavi has said that despite a year passed since Khomeyni's death, nothing has changed in Iran. The remnants of Khomeyni's anti-human regime, totally paralyzed, will definitely be overthrown.

In an interview with "Voice of Mojahed" national radio, broadcast today, Rajavi stated: It is truly fitting that despite the repression and oppression by Khomeyni's criminal remnants, the people of Iran celebrate the anniversary of Khomeyni's death.

Mr. Rajavi stressed that the remnants of Khomeyni's anti-Iranian and anti-human regime, in a state of total paralysis, are incapable of solving any serious problems. This regime will definitely be overthrown, he said, and the Iranian people's resistance for peace, freedom, and national sovereignty will triumph.

Addressing all nations, governments, and international bodies on behalf of the Iranian people's just resistance for peace and freedom, Mr. Rajavi emphasized: A year after Khomeyni's death, the daily realities have clearly proven that:

1. In all respects, from economic to political to social issues, Khomeyni's hopeless and desperate heirs are more incapable than before. They have lacked, they lack, and they will continue to lack the ability to resolve even the most trivial of matters.
2. Therefore, they have no option but to resort to the export of terrorism, the intensification of the repression and general suppression on such hollow pretexts as "improper veiling" or "improper attire," and the severe and harsh punishment of people who mock the dead and buried imam". [quotation marks as received]
3. This irreconcilable confrontation between the people and the ruling mullahs has aggravated the infighting of the rulers and their various internal factions, eliminating the effectiveness of the Velayat-e-Faqih (religious guardianship).
4. The world's governments, whether in the East or West, should realize that any hand of support, from within or without Iran and under whatever pretext, to perpetuate this rule of torture, terror, and execution will only stain the hand extended. Nothing will be gained from investing in these ani-human criminals.

The commander in chief of the National Liberation Army of Iran described Khomeyni as the worst enemy of the Iranian people, as hostile toward Iran's history and culture, and as having destroyed Iran's human and material resources.

Rajavi added: The execution of 90,000 of the Iranian people's bravest children, and the torture of more than 150,000 others for the crimes of striving for freedom and defending their patriotic and human honor and dignity testify to Khomeyni's nature and conduct.

Referring to the record of Khomeyni's rule, Mr. Rajavi stated: In his ten years of rule, Khomeyni took Iran back half a century in terms of economic and social development. He sent nearly two million people (killed or wounded) into the inferno of his unpatriotic war. Iran's total material losses from the war exceed 600 billion dollars, more than twice the nation's oil revenues in this century.

The leader of the Iranian resistance emphasized that despite their enthusiastic slogans, Khomeyni and his clique were ultimately brought to their knees in humiliation and swallowed the "poison" of a cease-fire in the face of the slogan of peace advocated by the nationwide resistance and the National Liberation Army [NLA]. Afterwards, the NLA's operation Eternal Light foiled their conspiracies, and the tremors of overthrow rattled Khomeyni and his regime.

Mr. Rajavi recalled the Iranian resistance's stances declared at Khomeyni's death, and reiterated: The Khomeyni regime without Khomeyni is like the Shah's regime without the Shah. This regime is and will remain devoid of any legitimacy. Since Khomeyni's death, the

capacity of the mullahs' decrepit dictatorship to tolerate a just and lasting peace has progressively diminished.

The resistance leader added that despite all the propaganda and promises of reconstruction, Hashemi-Rafsanjani and his cabinet "have not been able to take even one step forward."

Mr. Rajavi also referred to the hollowness of the propaganda by Khomeyni's remnants on his death anniversary, and said: They know better than anyone that all this whining, mobilizing of agents from across the country, orchestrated crowds, and free trains and caravans of buses to Tehran will not resolve any of their incurable problems. [passage indistinct]

Khamene'i: Follow Imam's Path

LD0306131490 Tehran IRNA in English 1145 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 3, IRNA—Leader of the Islamic Revolution Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i here Sunday [3 June] stressed, "had it not been for the subline spiritual values of Imam Khomeyni, this iron-wall of people would not have been erected against world oppressors and superpowers."

Addressing a large group of mourners from Rafsanjan, Kherman Province, Ayatollah Khamene'i expressed hope that the Imam's followers would tread on his path. He noted that Imam's passing away broke the hearts of millions of Muslims the world over because the late Imam had done away with the material world and was only obedient to almighty God. The degree of Imam's obedience, Ayatollah Khamene'i told the visitors, was crystal clear in his remarks and guidelines which impressed the whole world, an impact which will always remain.

Tehran TV Commemorates Occasion

LD0306203590

[Editorial Report] Tehran Television Service in Persian at 1845 GMT on 3 June carries a special program to commemorate Ayatollah Khomeyni's death anniversary. The program consists of archive material on Khomeyni's hospital stay; the television news bulletin that announced his health had deteriorated; the voice recording of Ahmad Khomeyni reading his statement following his father's death; and solemn music and poetry readings. The latter were heard over extensive video footage of mourners in the days immediately following Khomeyni's death.

The program concludes at 2010 GMT with the announcer conveying greetings to the nation.

Lebanese, Soviet Muslims Mark Event

LD0506132390 Tehran IRNA in English 1105 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 5, IRNA—Thousands of Lebanese Muslims, political and religious personalities attended a commemorative ceremony held here Monday [4 June] marking the first anniversary of the passing away of the late leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni. The prominent Lebanese theologian, al-'Allamah Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah addressing the gathering praised the late Imam's outstanding personality and said that he was the vanguard of the outcry against oppression.

Fadlallah reiterated that despite Imam Khomeyni's absence his thoughts and ideas will live throughout the history and will be cherished by his followers the world over. He appealed to Muslims to adopt a counter-strategy in the face of conspiracies of global arrogance and its subservient regimes in the region.

Fadlallah described the recent Soviet-U.S. summit as a move to facilitate immigration of Soviet Jews to the Occupied Territories.

"It is futile to counter the Zionist threat in the region through mere slogans," he stressed adding, "we must differentiate between those struggling for the liberation of Palestine and those striving in favour of the Zionist security."

He invited all the committee forces to set aside factional disputes and unite to encounter the Zionist regime and the United States.

Another speaker, Abu-Adnan ['Abd-al-Karim Hamad] of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine [as received] stressed following the thoughts and policies of the late Imam and lashed out at the deadly silence of Arab rulers vis-a-vis the immigration of Soviet Jews to the Occupied Territories. The recent Arab summit meet in Baghdad was another treachery and abjection of Arab rulers, he said in reference to Jewish migration. He described alliance between the Islamic revolution of Iran and the Palestinian revolution the key to liberation of Qods and foiling of conspiracies of international Zionism and Arab reactionaries.

Similar ceremonies were held in other Lebanese cities where large number of Muslims paid homage to the late leader of the Islamic revolution and pledged to safeguard his ideals.

Meanwhile, Muslims in the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan held special ceremonies on the occasion in mosques throughout the republic. In Baku, a large number of Muslim Azeris who were unable to travel to Iran for the ceremonies, gathered at Taajpeer Mosque of Baku where the memory of the late leader of the Islamic revolution was praised.

Followers of the Imam also held similar ceremonies in Turkey, Greece, Pakistan, Dubai, Italy, Kuwait, Britain, Pakistan, France, Bangladesh, Yugoslavia, Qatar, Ethiopia,-Canada, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, New Zealand, Ghana, Belize, Malaysia and Romania.

During the ceremonies, speakers praised Imam's characteristics, the role he played in awakening Muslims and accelerating the Islamic movement throughout the world. They also stressed the necessity of Muslim's unity against conspiracies of global arrogance and international Zionism. They pledged to follow the ideals of the

late Imam until his objectives are materialized. The participants also condemned Salman Rushdie, the author of the anti-Islamic novel 'The Satanic Verses', immigration of Soviet Jews to the Occupied Territories and Saudi Arabia for preventing Iranian pilgrims from performing Hajj rituals.

Kuwaiti Shiites Deported From UK Granted Asylum

LD0106134490 Tehran IRNA in English 1242 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] Tehran, June 1, IRNA—A Kuwaiti human rights activist deported from Britain said here Friday [1 June] that four Shia Muslims who are detained in Kuwait are about to be executed. Anwar al-Harbi, the head of the London-based "Committee for the Defence of Freedom in Kuwait" (CDFK) made the remark upon his arrival at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport here. He has been granted asylum by Iran. Al-Harbi said the group included the prominent Kuwaiti theologian Muhammad Baqr Muhri and three other Shia Muslims, adding that none of the charges levelled against Muhri had been proven.

The Kuwaiti government has breached all international laws by arresting the four Kuwaiti Muslims, he said, adding that they had also been tortured. He said Muhri had been threatened to be handed over to Saudi officials.

As the Kuwaiti system inspired by Wahabism, is based on encountering and opposing Shia Muslims, it would severely counter any move towards strengthening genuine Islam, the Kuwaiti activist said.

The Kuwait government claims that the 16 Kuwaitis who were executed in Saudi Arabia on charges of terrorist bomb blasts in Mecca during last year's hajj rituals had confessed that Muhri had instructed them to carry out sabotage operations in Mecca.

Referring to the plight of Shia Muslims in the Persian Gulf states especially in Kuwait, al-Harbi said Kuwaiti rulers take advantage of any pretext for suppressing them and preventing their unity with Sunni Muslims.

Turning to the situation in Kuwait in the absence of parliament, al-Harbi said the issue of the National Consultative Assembly in Kuwait has become very sensitive. The Kuwaiti government would not like the parliament to resume its activities as before and in the framework of the 1965 constitution but supports a designated and ceremonial parliament. Elections to form a 'parliament' are to be held at the orders of the Kuwaiti emir on June 10. One fourth of its representatives would be appointed by the emir.

The Kuwaiti people oppose such imposed elections and have recently set ablaze publicity headquarters and posters of several nominees, he said.

He stressed that the Kuwaiti government was afraid of the unity between Sunni and Shia muslims which manifested itself at critical political conditions and therefore tried to divide them.

Al-Harbi expelled from Britain after residing there for 15 years and serving as university professor, said that the British government arrested him on vague and baseless charges of terrorism and expelled him from that country after nine days of imprisonment without offering any documents. During his detention, al-Harbi said, he was kept at individual cells of the worst prisons in which the liberation forces of Northern Ireland are usually kept.

He said he was a political victim and expelled from Britain after pressure mounted on London by Kuwait, particularly after the two countries signed an arms accord. He said the London government never produced any documents proving that he had taken any action in violation of the law.

The chief editor Sa'id Muhammad al-Shihabi and Majid al-Majid, member of the editorial board of the London-based Islamic Arabic weekly AL-'ALAM as well as Dr. Abu-shandih, all Bahraini nationals residing in Britain, were arrested ten days ago together with a Kuwaiti national Abu-Amar on charges of involvement in efforts to assassinate Salman Rushdie and carry out explosions in London. They were released almost four days ago without charges.

Dr. al-Harbi was expelled from Britain despite seeking political asylum with the British government two years ago. He is accompanied by 'Abd-al-'Aziz Nasir, also a Shia Muslim deported from Britain.

Yazdi Urges Speedy, Accurate Justice

LD0306161890 Tehran IRNA in English 1345 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Semnan, June 3, IRNA—Head of the judiciary Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Yazdi said to courthouse judges here today that in an Islamic state justice must be dealt out "speedily and accurately." He said, "The justice system should recognize the value of the time of litigants and see to their complaints speedily and with sufficient attention to all details."

The chief justice is here along with Justice Minister 'Ali Shoshtari. Among his audience at Semnan courthouse were judges and justice administrators of the Islamic revolution tribunal.

Meanwhile, in an interview with reporters, Hoj Yazdi said a new law bill is to be debated by the Islamic Consultative Assembly which provides for "the consolidation of civil, legal and martial courts under the cognizance of one single judge." He said once the bill was ratified it will solve the peculiar problems which normally arise between criminal courts and the more common courthouses with jurisdiction solely on civil cases.

Asked about the role of the judiciary for solving certain social, cultural and economic problems of the day, he said, "precisely speaking such problems do not typically fall within the domain of the legal system but rather have roots in other areas which should be recognized thus."

On Saturday [2 June] Ayatollah Yazdi designated 'Abdul-Mohammad Khales as head of the justice department of Semnan Province.

*Habibi on Dealing with 'Economic Terrorists'

90AS0059F Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 24 Apr 90 p 3

[Interview with Dr. Najafqoli Habibi, Tehran Representative, by KEYHAN; date and place not specified]

[Text] **Dr. Najafqoli Habibi, the representative of the people of Tehran in the Majles, expressed his views in an interview with KEYHAN about the importance of seriously fighting the organized groups and organizations of economic corruptors and terrorists.**

Dr. Habibi believes that the government, alongside fighting decisively against the corrupt price hikers and hoarders, must have proper economic plans and programs to resolve the economic problems of the people. Habibi also refers to the important and very sensitive duty of the religious jurists and says: Our religion must place serious importance on the social and economic behavior and actions of economic terrorists who cause the situation as well as the homelessness of a large number of people.

Below you will read the complete text of the interview with him.

Dr. Najafqoli Habibi, the representative of the people of Tehran, responding to the question of KEYHAN as to who the economic corruptors and terrorists are, said: The group of economic corruptors and terrorists consists of actual and legal persons. Their common trait is that by following an economic policy, they threaten the social system. Also, by making use of contrary and opposing policies, they disrupt the government plans and programs. Another common trait of the economic terrorists is that by accumulating wealth, they deprive the majority of the people of easy and regular access to economic goods. Hence, the threat of the economic terrorists, particularly under the present conditions, when they are acting in a very organized fashion, is incomparable to any other corrupt action.

The harm of this group to the totality of the beliefs of the society is greater than any other. Economic corruptors, because of the great deal of money at their disposal in each and every sector, collect the goods needed by the people and put them on the market whenever they wish. In any case, with very little work, they make huge profits and become centers of power against the government. If this situation continues, this group may in the future impose its influence on the political centers of the country, directly or indirectly.

If so, nothing shall remain of the Islamic revolution, despite all its greatness. In addition, the actions of the economic terrorists cause the people to suffer from severe problems, and rather than tending to the affairs of the revolution, they become confused in the twists and turns of economic chaos. In fact, a bunch of leech-like and corrupt people are destroying the revolution.

Moreover, economic terrorists consist of the oppressive groups, because they prevent the implementation of the government programs. They take away the economic goods from the people and place the people in a situation of poverty and destitution. Consequently, the people often suffer death, malnutrition, or various kinds of diseases.

Most importantly, due to extreme poverty, the people's dignity might also be threatened. These are all examples of injustice. It is even possible for the activities of the economic terrorists to weaken the beliefs of some of the people.

He added: In Islam, the case of the oppressors is clear. Even though some of these individuals may perform their prayers, their actions are oppressive. Even in a group of economic terrorists who are perfect examples of American Muslims, the corruption of American Islam is quite clear.

In response to the second question, concerning the factors in the success in fighting the corruptors and economic terrorists, Dr. Najafqoli Habibi said:

Success in fighting the economic corruptors and disrupters requires serious decisions by the government and the Majles, that is, the legislative and executive branches. If they decide to eliminate the roots of corruption, with the help of the general public and the clear principles of Islamic jurisprudence, they can destroy the economic corruptors.

On the other hand, the judicial and administrative organizations of the country must be quite explicit in fighting these corruptors. Sometimes, simpleminded elements can become very good prey for the leech-like capitalists.

The existence of clear and unambiguous laws is another factor in success.

He continued: Contrary to what is said, that we have no laws to fight the terrorists, I must say that we do have laws with which to fight and punish the economic terrorists and corruptors, but our judges must work hard to find these laws. And if there is a problem, they should turn to the Majles for a solution.

Of course, I do not agree that lack of laws prevents the fighting of economic terrorists. There are dozens of laws. But a judge must not imagine that economic corruption consists of simple actions.

The judges must not be negligent of the forms of economic terrorism, because the accumulation of wealth is fighting the system and causes the elimination of freedom, justice, and the people's rights.

When a woman is hungry, she will be forced to engage in unpleasant acts. Hence, for the implementation of all Islamic laws, the religious jurists, officials, and religious magistrates must be more sensitive. They must note that the actions of a group cause the hunger and homelessness

of many. If our religious jurists are not sensitive to this, the result will be that every day the economic terrorists will bring justice closer to the verge of destruction.

We cannot place importance on prayers, fasting, the Hajj pilgrimage, and so on and pay no attention to the health of the society, placing importance on one person's property but paying no attention to the hunger of thousands of people whose daily bread is hoarded by this one person. This is not Islam.

Concerning the question of what the punishment should be for the economic corruptors and terrorists, Dr. Najafqoli Habibi said: The punishment for such persons can be execution and complete confiscation of their property for the people.

It is said that a person who exports or distributes narcotics causes the death and addiction of the addicts, and he must therefore be executed. But an economic terrorist who destroys the society is not included in the term of belligerent to the system. In any case, Islamic jurisprudence can, by categorizing these individuals, determine their punishment.

Dr. Habibi continued: Of course, the resolution of the economic problems of the country requires proper, comprehensive planning.

Decisive dealing with the economic terrorists is one of the ways of resolving the problem of high prices and economic inflation. We must next imagine that the solution to all the problems rests with dealing with the corruptors.

If the government is unable to pursue a proper economic program, it is its own fault. In any case, the government, on the one hand, with a proper plan and the implementation of Islamic equity and, on the other, by fighting the economic terrorists, must solve this general problem.

Regime Reportedly Hangs 17 Kurds

LD0106220690 (Clandestine) Radio of the Iranian Toilers in Persian 0230 GMT 1 Jun 90

[Text] According to reports the [Iranian] regime has committed new crimes in Kordestan. The Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio has reported that the regime's repressive organs recently sent 17 heroic children of the Kurdish people to the gallows. According to the report, the executed people were residents of Sanandaj and had been arrested during the May Day ceremonies.

New Publication Targets 'Militant' Muslims

NC0206121090 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT 2 June 90

[Text] Tehran, June 2 (AFP)—A leading Islamic hardliner, 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, is launching a monthly publication that targets a readership of Moslem militants around the world, newspapers said here Saturday [2 June].

Mr. Mohtashemi, an MP and former interior minister, is the founder and executive director of the political, social, cultural and economic publication called Bayan (expression).

The first edition, due out Monday [4 June], deals with the concept of "pure Islam," the problems of students, the pilgrimage to the Moslem holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia and the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Karrubi Urges Meeting People's Needs

LD0306155690 Tehran IRNA in English 1454 GMT 3 Jun 90

[Text] Zanjan, June 3, IRNA—The Majles speaker on Sunday [3 June] called on officials to step up their efforts to meet the people's requirements and solve their problems.

"If we want the late imam's spiritual and cultural values to remain and people continue their support to the revolution, we should care about their needs and demands" Hojjat ol-Eslam Mehdi Karrubi said.

Addressing Zanjan province's administrative council, Karrubi also termed efforts to achieve self-sufficiency as "one of the prime ways of safeguarding and promoting the Islamic revolution."

Armed Smugglers, Mercenaries Killed in Zahedan

LD2805224790 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] In order to control the activities of lawless elements in Zahedan's western heights and to cleanse the area of smugglers and mercenary elements, a series of operations code-named Khomeyni, Spirit of Allah, was launched by the X Corps of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps with complete cooperation from the forces of the Islamic Revolution Committees and the gendarmerie.

In those operations, which had effective logistic support from the Army Aviation Corps, the selfless guards attacked the positions of the insurgents and smugglers in the heights of Pirsavaran, thereby inflicting heavy losses on them. They killed 20 of the lawless elements and injured dozens. They further destroyed a large amount of the mercenaries' equipment, including many light and medium weapons, while confiscating several guns, such as AK-47's, Dushkas, RPG-7's and an 81mm mortar.

Nepal

Premier Asks PRC To Defer Supply of Arms

BK0606080690 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The Nepal Government has told China to defer indefinitely the supply of the last consignment of weapons meant for Nepal. This was disclosed by the prime minister, Mr. K.P. Bhattarai, in Kathmandu

today. He told Indian newsmen that this has been done as a gesture of goodwill and to accommodate Indian susceptibilities on this issue.

AIR [All India Radio] Kathmandu correspondent, Harish Segon, reports that the decision on the contact was reached with China by the previous Panchayat regime and the supply of 90 percent of the weapons had already been received by that government.

Replying to a question, Mr. Bhattarai said that there was no security pact between the previous government and China and that the contract was only for the supply of weapons.

About his forthcoming visit to India beginning on Friday [8 June], he expressed the hope that it will usher in a new era of mutual trust and greater prosperity for the two countries.

National Democrats Hoist Flag, Declare Opposition

BK0406134090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1308 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Kathmandu, June 4 (AFP)—Royalists and members of the old partyless system hoisted the flag of their National Democratic party (NDP) on Monday [4 June] and formally announced an opposition to Nepal's newly formed government. Chairman Lokendra Bahadur Chand said the NDP would support the government, which was set up after the 30-year-old Panchayat system was dissolved in March, but also keep an eye toward correcting its weaknesses.

"The NDP will play a role of democratic opposition and support the present government in its democratization process," he said.

Among those present at the flag hoisting ceremony were former Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista, former Home Minister Jog Mehar Shrestha and a number of former Panchayat party chairmen.

Former chairman of the dissolved national Panchayat, Rajeshwar Devkota, introduced the party manifesto saying the NDP was not a remnant of the Panchayat system "nor is it a successor of it."

Mr. Chand, also a former member of the Panchayat government, said the NDP was committed to making the new coalition government successful. "The NDP would leave no stone unturned to lay a strong foundation for democracy and safeguard national independence," he said.

"The people must feel secure," he said. "For this it is highly necessary that law and order be maintained and that our party is committed to cooperating with the present coalition government headed by Mr. K.P. Bhattarai."

Mr. Chand said the party would "seek to foster national democracy and equality," ensure fundamental human rights and safeguard the positive aspects of Nepalese tradition and civilization.

"Today our country has seen a great change and people are fired with enthusiasm to march ahead with democratic norms in the vanguard of democracy," he said.

Pakistan

Reportage on Indian 'Confidence-Building' Proposals

Bhutto, Khan Review 'Communications'

BK0406152990 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto called on President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad today. They reviewed in detail the latest Indian communications in connection with creating mutual trust and reducing tension between India and Pakistan. The prime minister also apprised the president of her assessment of the Sindh situation.

Foreign Office Spokesman Comments

BK0406162790 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] Pakistan has received proposals from India which have been described as confidence-building measures. This was stated by a Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad today while commenting on the Indian press reports that the Indian Government has forwarded certain proposals to Pakistan to ease present tensions. He recalled that on several occasions, the Pakistani prime minister had stressed the need for dialogue between the two countries. The Pakistan Government is seriously considering the Indian proposals, notwithstanding the fact that these proposals do not address the central issues which are the root cause of the current tension.

The spokesman added that Pakistan is trying to determine whether the bilateral implementation of Indian proposals—some of which are under consideration—will provide a sufficient basis for a meaningful and constructive dialogue with India, which would be welcomed by Pakistan. The spokesman said that Indian propaganda on the withdrawal of its troops, especially from the southern area of Sutlej, is a development which needs cautious examination in light of India's overall military attitude toward Pakistan.

The spokesman confirmed that there has been a nominal Indian troop withdrawal from Suratgarh, but he observed that this withdrawal cannot be allowed to shift our attention from a heavy buildup of Indian paramilitary and regular forces in occupied Kashmir and Indian Punjab. Furthermore, Indian formations have been moved from the Eastern Command to northern areas of the Ravi and Chenab Rivers. These forces are far in excess of the normal defensive need, and already many troops are stationed in these areas.

The spokesman said that at present he cannot say anything more on the subject. He added, however, that Pakistan will

keep its mind open and will respond positively to any positive action by India to bring about the redeployment of forces, which was proposed by the Pakistani foreign minister to his Indian counterpart in New York in April. He said Pakistan sincerely believes that instead of confronting each other, Pakistan and India should find a permanent solution to the Kashmir problem in accordance with their international commitments.

The spokesman rejected Indian External Affairs Minister I.K. Gujral's allegation that Pakistan has allegedly confessed to international authorities that it has trained and armed terrorists to carry out subversive activities in occupied Kashmir. He described as totally false the allegation which was reiterated by the Indian external affairs minister and broadcast by All India Radio in its domestic and overseas services. Pakistan has neither assisted in any act of terrorism nor has it aided the terrorists, the spokesman further observed.

Offer To Receive 'Serious Consideration'

BK0506042090 London BBC World Service in English 0215 GMT 5 Jun 90

[From the "Newsreel" program]

[Text] There are signs that India and Pakistan may at last be trying to ease the tension that has built up in recent months over Kashmir. Pakistan television reported last night that the Foreign Office in Islamabad would be giving serious consideration to fresh proposals made by India.

Lyce Doucet in Islamabad has been looking at the significance of these developments:

[Begin Lyce Doucet recording] India has described the proposals as confidence-building measures. Foreign Office sources said it was too early to call it a breakthrough, but said it could be the beginning of a thaw. India's suggestions apparently avoid the main cause of the tensions—the situation in Kashmir where Muslim militants are campaigning for independence. Sources say some proposals, like regular contacts between military establishments and advanced notice of exercises, were not new or dramatic. But they say Delhi has put them together in a package and Islamabad plans to respond shortly.

The Foreign Office statement also confirmed that India has pulled back some of its troops in the Indian Punjab and further south, near Pakistan's Sindh Province, which has seen serious ethnic unrest in recent weeks.

However, Foreign Office officials maintain it is still a mixed picture, and point to what they see as India's military buildup in Kashmir. It is like a game of chess, one senior official said. But, he said, the overall picture should soon be clear, allowing Pakistan to judge whether India's offer was substantive.

India's initiative appears to be the most significant since tensions flared a few months ago, arousing international concern over a possible military confrontation. [end recording]

Committee Reviews Indian Proposals, Sindh Problem

BK0506145390 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1400 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] A special meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Defense was held in Islamabad today. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto presided. The meeting reviewed the Indian confidence-building proposals in the perspective of the Kashmir situation as well as the internal security situation, including Sindh. Various internal and external security aspects were also examined. The meeting was attended by the senior federal minister; the federal ministers for communications, foreign affairs, and interior; the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee chairman; three services chiefs; the adviser on foreign affairs and national security; the adviser on finance, planning, and development; the Sindh interior minister; and the cabinet and chief secretaries of Sindh.

Observers Say Indian Pullout 'Merely Propaganda'

BK0506102390 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Defense observers in Islamabad have said that India's main strike force is still deployed near the Sindh border and there is no indication that it will withdraw to its original position. They said that reports of the Indian withdrawal of an armored division from Mahajan, some 100 km from Sulaimanke sector, was merely propaganda. The purpose of this propaganda was to show President Bush and President Gorbachev, who were meeting at the superpower summit in Washington, that India loves peace. The observers said that the United States and the USSR through their satellites are fully aware of the Indian Army's movements. They said that Pakistan is fully prepared to face any eventuality. India has not changed its attitude toward Pakistan, and its media and propaganda machinery are fully geared against Pakistan.

The observers pointed out that India is involved in the violence in Sindh. It is trying to deflect world attention from Kashmir through its subversive activities in Sindh. They said that with the appointment of a former director of the Indian intelligence agency—Research and Analysis Wing—as the governor of occupied Kashmir, repression will further intensify in the occupied territories. It will, however, be impossible to suppress the freedom of Kashmiris by depriving them of the promised right to self-determination. The observers said that there have been reports of mass graves of Kashmiri youths who were killed by the Indians. These crimes cannot be hidden from the world forever by expelling foreign correspondents from occupied Kashmir.

Pressure To Oust Bhutto Said To Be Increasing

BK0606042290 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] In Pakistan, the president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, is reportedly under increasing pressure to dismiss

the Sindh government or dismiss Ms. Benazir Bhutto and form a national government without her. THE INDEPENDENT, a newspaper, reports today from Karachi that some prominent PPP [Pakistan People's Party] leaders are talking of dropping Ms. Benazir Bhutto to safeguard the party's future. Although the ethnic violence is not entirely her fault, the report said Ms. Bhutto has taken no political initiative in Sindh since she came to power 18 months ago.

Thousands of people are fleeing Pakistan's southern province of Sindh, as ethnic killings continue despite the deployment of troops. The government of Pakistan's Punjab Province said that 10,000 people have crossed from northern Sindh into the Rahimyar District of Punjab to avoid the bloodshed. In southern Sindh, people belonging to the Muhajir community are leaving smaller towns to find refuge in the larger Muhajir enclaves in Hyderabad and Karachi. The reports said, flights from Karachi are packed with women and children leaving the city, because trains are considered unsafe.

Parties Propose New Azad Kashmir President

BK0506154990 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The People's Party and its allies have secured 22 of the 38 seats of Azad Kashmir legislative assembly. The People's Party and the Liberation League have won 16 seats, Azad Muslim Conference three, Tehrik-i-Amal Party one, and the other two seats were won by two independent members, Parvez Ashraf and Sardar Qamar Zaman.

The People's Party and its allies have unanimously decided to nominate Barrister Chaudhary Sultan Mahmud as the new president of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. This was stated by Javed Nizami, Azad Jammu and Kashmir People's Party general secretary, at a news conference in Islamabad this afternoon.

Further Reportage on Sindh Security Situation

Army Chief: Troops To Use 'Iron Hand'

BK0406133990 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The chief of the Army Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, has said lawbreakers and criminals would be dealt with with an iron hand to restore complete normalcy in Sindh within a few days. Talking informally to the corps officers in Karachi today, he said troops have been inducted into Karachi and Hyderabad cities and in the interior of Sindh to restore confidence of the population by ensuring peace and harmony in all areas of the province.

The chief of the Army Staff expressed concern at the wanton acts of killing, looting, and arson, and held out the assurance that every situation would be dealt with with complete authority and impartiality to reestablish the writ of the government.

The corps commander, Lieutenant General Asif Nawaz, and the concerned corps officers apprised the Army chief separately of the prevailing law and order situation in the locations [words indistinct].

General Beg expressed satisfaction at the steps taken to rein in the law and order situation and the readiness of the troops to meet any threat.

Minister Denies Muhajirs Target

BK0506100190 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Jun 90

[Text] The interior minister, Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan, has taken serious exceptions to the statement given by the MQM [Muhajir Qaumi Movement] chief, Mr. Altaf Hussain, in which he had said that Muhajirs were today the target of violence. He said that the statement of Mr. Altaf Hussain was to mislead the Urdu-speaking citizens of Sindh and to create misunderstanding between Urdu speaking and non-Urdu speaking communities of Sindh. It should not be forgotten, the minister said, that the government received the second largest number of the Urdu-speaking votes in the province of Sindh. The government has an even-handed approach to all citizens irrespective of political affiliations. The government has arrested the leaders of Jeay Sindh [Sindh nationalist movement] and would not hesitate to arrest anyone else who violates the law.

The government believes that Indian infiltration has taken place in ethnic parties. The ethnic violence and terrorist activities carried out by members of the ethnic parties, including the burning of human beings, is a deliberate conspiracy to destabilize the state of Pakistan. It is the job of all those whose hands are clean not to obstruct the process of law and not to give political patronage to wanted terrorists who have committed heinous crimes.

MQM Refuses Meeting Invitation

BK0506103690 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] Twenty-eight political parties are to attend the all-party conference on the law and order situation in Sindh to be held in Karachi tomorrow. Addressing a news conference in Karachi last evening, the Sindh ministers, Syed Naved Qamar and Syed Khurshid Ahmad Shah, said invitations to all the parties with the exception of the Muhajir Qaumi Movement [MQM] have already been sent. Almost all parties informally apprised the provincial government that they will attend the conference. The ministers said that the provincial government has been trying for the last two days to contact the MQM leadership by phone to extend the invitation, but there was no response. They said a telegram was also sent to MQM Chairman Azim Tariq, but MQM people refused to receive it. The mayor and deputy mayor of Karachi were asked to receive the invitation on behalf of the leadership, but they also

refused to do so saying that they do not have the authority to receive any invitation on behalf of the central leadership. The ministers said that it seems the MQM is avoiding acceptance of the invitation to attend the all-party conference. They said the conference is aimed at establishing peace, and if anyone refuses to attend it, he refuses peace.

Over 500 Reported Killed in Tribal Belt Fighting

LD0506155190 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Text] The death toll from the latest clashes which have taken place between various tribes of Bajaur Agency and Pakistani militarists aiming at eliminating the independent status of the people of Bajaur Agency by the Government of Pakistan, has exceeded 500 people. The clashes are still continuing.

According to reports reaching BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY], from the beginning of these clashes until now more than 400 Pakistani militarists and 130 tribal people have been killed. Hundreds have been wounded. Security posts along the Peshawar and Bajaur Agency highway and Pakistani government establishments have been destroyed and set on fire. Dozens of residential homes in the area have also been destroyed.

Pakistani soldiers have searched all shops in Bajaur Agency and Nawagy Bazzar and confiscated more than 800 weapons belong to the tribal people. They are using assorted heavy and light weapons to crush the Mohmand and Salarzai tribes. In order to foil attacks by Pakistani militarists, the people of Nawagay, Anar Kala, and [name indistinct] have positioned heavy weapons at (?strategic) points and intensive heavy-weapons fire is continuing by both sides against each other's positions.

In order to help its units in Bajaur Agency, the Pakistani Government has taken measures to transfer fresh troops. For this purpose the Pakistani Government has dispatched 2,000 military men from Peshawar to this agency. The fresh troops have faced resistance from Safi tribes of Mohmand Agency in (Mohammad zib) area and have not succeeded in reaching Nawagay.

In order to exert pressure on various tribes in Bajaur Agency, the Government of Pakistan has imprisoned a number of tribal elders including Besmellah Khan and have cut power to all these regions. A curfew was imposed in Bajaur Agency from 8 June. All road communications to Bajaur Agency have been cut off and many bridges have been destroyed, while heavy attacks by Pakistani militarists are continuing on Bajaur Agency's tribes in various regions. The inhabitants of these areas are faced with severe shortages of primary consumer goods. Eyewitnesses regard the situation in Bajaur Agency as very tense.

Gunmen Attack Factory Bus, Kill 13, Wound 6

BK0606132290 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Thirteen persons were reported killed and six others injured when unidentified persons armed with automatic weapons opened fire from a moving car on a bus of a local cement factory in Steel Town police station area of Karachi today. (?Masked) men sped away after spraying bullets on the bus. According to official sources, all police mobiles were immediately put on the chase, and they have surrounded an area in search of the killers.

U.S. Veto to UN Mideast Resolution Criticized

BK0406114990 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 3 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Vetoing Sanity"]

[Text] If many Arabs feel that the Zionist entity's capital is Washington rather than Tel Aviv, this is easily understandable. Once again, Washington has used its vetc to kill a Security Council Resolution on the Middle East. What is particularly exasperating about Washington's action this time is that the resolution was constructive in character and couched in mild language. It was not a Resolution to condemn Israeli atrocities in the occupied territories. It was a Resolution calling for the establishment of a Security Council mission to the occupied territories to recommend measures for the safety of Palestinians.

Earlier, Washington had branded the Arab Baghdad summit Resolution as "inflammatory rhetoric" that would not help Palestinians realise their "legitimate rights". This sweeping comment does not appreciate the fact that the Resolution had been much watered down (thanks to the efforts of Egypt and Saudi Arabia) to avoid threats of specific economic off other sanctions to counter the influx of the Soviet Jews to Israel. If the Resolution as a whole was harsher than that issued at last year's Casablanca summit, the Americans have only themselves to blame.

Sounding and behaving more-loyal-than-the-king, Washington has rejected all reasonable efforts by the Arabs to find a just solution to the Middle East conflict. After all the moderation and flexibility shown by the Arabs last year, they have now found themselves in a worse off position than they have ever been. Palestinians are in real danger of losing Palestine as tens of thousands of Jews emigrate to the occupied territories from all over the world. And worse than sitting idly by, Washington has been actively helping in this Zionist plan of integrating Arab lands—by restricting Soviet Jewish immigration into the US, providing aid to Tel Aviv for the settlement of new emigrants and passing a Congressional Resolution calling for the recognition of occupied Jerusalem as the Zionist capital. One wonders if the American behaviour is more a reflection of Tel Aviv's stranglehold on Washington than the latter's unwillingness to use its influence with Israel.

The inevitable result is a hardening of the Arab stand. This is already evident in the Baghdad Resolution. Meanwhile, Palestinian leaders in the occupied territories have announced a boycott of all contacts with the US in response to Washington's veto to the Security Council Resolution. If Washington does not make amends soon, even the most moderate Arab leaders would be hard pressed to act upon the Baghdad Resolution of drafting within two months, a detailed plan of political and economic action against countries adopting policies detrimental to the Arabs.